

Title of Book "The Spy Who Came In from the Cold"
 Author John Le Carré

Book Reviews (62-46855)
 Research - Satellite Section

This book has come to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Research-Satellite Section, Room 629, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING

- ☒ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.
☐ Internal Security
☐ Liaison
☐ Nationalities Intelligence
☐ Research-Satellite
☒ Soviet
☐ Subversive Control
- ☐ Identification Division, I. B.
☐ _____
- ☐ Training Division, J. B.
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- ☐ Administrative Division, J. B.
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- ☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.
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- ☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.
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- ☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.
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- ☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.
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- ☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.
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- ☐ Inspection Division, J. B.
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OBTAIN BOOK FOR REVIEW

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BOOK REVIEW NOT REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION OR DIVISION

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EX-104

Research Satellite
 REC 8

62-46855-268

NOT RECORDED
 6 FEB 12 1964

1-164
 Book previously read by [redacted]
 of little or no interest to Soviet Section.

Nature of Book:

See attached

File 62-46855

BRARY TO N.Y.U.

Donates His Collection

ENJAMIN

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Books of The Times

The Brutal Business of Espionage

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

THE SPY WHO CAME IN FROM THE COLD.
By John Le Carré. 256 pages. Coward-Mc-
Cann. \$4.50.

AT 50 Alec Leamas was old for operational work. He had been working in Berlin for a long time, perhaps too long. At first he had obtained excellent results, but now that a series of deaths had eliminated all the important members of his network in the German Democratic Republic it was not surprising that he was summoned back to London.

Tough, clever, contemptuous of instructions and worn by brutal experience into a state of angry cynicism, Alex was about ready to retire from the organization. A man can't go on being a secret agent indefinitely. If only he had some money he would quit. How Alec tried to earn a tidy nest egg on one last dangerous operation is the story told by John Le Carré in his "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold."

Graham Greene, who has written several of the best spy stories of modern times, says that this is the best spy story he has ever read. It may be the best anybody has ever read. The verdict, of course, depends on one's taste in these matters. Those who enjoy glamour, sex, impudent daring and masterful heroics in their spy stories may not care for "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold."

But this cold-blooded tale's harsh emphasis on the ruthlessness, treachery and deliberate frightfulness of contemporary espionage should fascinate and appall hordes of admiring readers. And while they shudder over the double and triple crosses of Mr. Le Carré's superbly intricate plot they will find that its slow start, accelerating pace and final explosive denouement leave them limp from excitement.

John Le Carré is the pseudonym of a British civil servant employed in one of the Whitehall ministries. Whether he has had personal experience of intelligence operations is an intriguing question. If he hasn't, he should be recruited at once by some sinister hush-hush outfit. He has the ability to imagine the most devilish conspiracies and a thorough respect for practical details.

Since each step of Mr. Le Carré's plot is surprising in itself, it is no easy task to suggest what it is all about without revealing too much. Perhaps it will be sufficient to say that Alex Leamas's last operation required him to assume the part of a disgruntled defector. That wasn't too difficult, for Alec was a talented actor. But maintaining his assumed personality while dealing with enemy agents was harder. It was still harder to keep up the deception while being interrogated, beaten and tried for his life in East-ern Germany.

There are numerous conclusions, none of them pleasant, to be drawn from reading "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold." One

is that a secret agent has no business loving anybody, particularly not loving a girl foolish enough to have joined the Communist party. Another is that a spy has nearly as much reason to fear his superiors in his own organization as the members of the opposition. Another is that any given plan is probably much more complicated and much more dangerous to operate than the spy suspects.

Alec's boss had some interesting ideas about espionage: "We do disagreeable things, but we are *defensive*. That, I think, is still fair. We do disagreeable things so that ordinary people here and elsewhere can sleep safely in their beds at night. Is that too romantic? Of course, we occasionally do very wicked things. And, in weighing up the moralities, we rather go in for dishonest comparisons; after all, you can't compare the ideals of one side with the methods of the other, can you, now?"

"I mean, you've got to compare method with method, and ideal with ideal. I would say that since the war our methods—ours and those of the opposition—have become much the same. I mean you can't be less ruthless than the opposition simply because your Government's *policy* is benevolent, can you, now?"

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62-46855-268
ENCLOSURE

2-17-64

Title of Book "SOVIET FOREIGN PROPAGANDA"Author FREDERICK C. BARGHOORNBook Reviews (62-46855)
Research - Satellite Section

This book has come to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Research-Satellite Section, Room 629, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK
FOR REVIEWBOOK REVIEW NOT
REQUIRED BY THIS
SECTION OR DIVISION☒ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.

- ☐ Internal Security
☐ Liaison
☐ Nationalities Intelligence
☐ Research-Satellite
☒ Soviet
☐ Subversive Control

☐ Identification Division, I. B.☐ Training Division, J. B.☐ Administrative Division, J. B.☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.☐ Inspection Division, J. B.

Nature of Book: See attached.

ENCLOSURE
68 FEB 27 1964

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File 62-46855



**Frederick C.
Barghoorn**

SOVIET FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

"The kind of frank analysis of Soviet outlook and methods presented in this book... has given Professor Barghoorn his reputation as an astute student of Soviet affairs. In all likelihood this reputation accounts for his arrest and detention in the Soviet Union in 1963, as a symbol of the type of investigation that the Soviet leaders seek to suppress."

—CYRIL E. BLACK

\$6.00 at all bookstores

Princeton University Press



Page 8 "Book Week" ("The Wash. Post") 2-16-64

ENCLOSURE

62-16855-269

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-14-64

FROM : *16*
16

M. A. Jones ✓

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "PEACE IS A THREE-EDGED SWORD,"
BY LLOYD MALLAN

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

BACKGROUND:

Captioned individual has authored a book which he describes--"is to provide a solid background of information in terms that anyone can understand, with or without a knowledge of science, technology, military operations or foreign policy planning, so that a clear awareness might be derived regarding the complex matrix of national actions and counteractions that superficially are often confusing not only to laymen but to many experts." Laurence S. Kuter, General, United States Air Force (Retired), in the Foreword of this book stated that it will "give the average American an interesting insight into the military factors which give strength and validity to our National Policies." On pages 63, 64 and 65, he makes reference to the Director and the FBI, indicating that he has received information to his questions concerning the role of the FBI in internal security and sabotage matters in an interview he had with Inspector Wick. Although the information contained in his book does not reflect adversely on the FBI, his inference that he obtained the information from Inspector Wick is completely misleading, since Mr. Wick gave him no information except a general statement that the FBI has jurisdiction over internal security and sabotage matters.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

By memorandum to Mr. Mohr of 4-16-62, you advised that [] had telephonically contacted Mr. Wick on 4-13-62 indicating that he would like to relate the FBI's record of World War II in sabotage matters to the current situation. Mr. Wick advised him that the FBI could not comment on the current situation in this regard and [] indicated he would write a letter to the Director.

[] wrote the Director on 4-21-62, indicating he had talked with Mr. Wick concerning the possibility of an interview with the Director and that Mr. Wick had suggested that he should write a letter setting forth data he desired. [] further advised that he is writing a book on national security and that the Director's name had been recommended to him relative to obtaining data on border-security and sabotage.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (ATTENTION: Mr. Wick)
- 1 - Mr. Morrell
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

JCF/car
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CONTINUED NEXT PAGE.....

NOT RECORDED
170 FEB 24 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo

RE: "PEACE IS A THREE-EDGED SWORD," by LLOYD MALLAN

In my memorandum to you of 4-26-62, it was recommended that no cooperation be furnished [] in connection with his book and that he be so advised by telephone. Mr. Wick subsequently told [] that Mr. Hoover and the FBI could not discuss the topic of Soviet espionage and the probability of nuclear devices being sneaked into the United States by the Soviets.

Our files reveal that [] subject of a closed Security Matter-C case, is a [] who in [] a series of articles for "True" magazine which claimed that Russian scientific developments were greatly exaggerated. His claims resulted in a Congressional Hearing at which [] voluntarily stated he had never been a communist. A San Diego woman, however, claimed that [] had recruited her into the Young Communist League in the 1930's. Data in Bufiles reflected that [] had gone to Spain in the 1930's as a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (ALB). [] himself admitted being hoodwinked by Kremlin propaganda into fighting with the ALB in Spain in the 1930's. [] traveled to Russia in 1958 to acquire a behind-the-scenes story of Russia in the science field. b6 b7C

OBSERVATIONS:

Since Inspector Wick gave absolutely no cooperation to [] in connection with this book except to make the general statement that the FBI has jurisdiction over internal security and sabotage matters, [] evidently obtained his other information from reprint material we have prepared relative to our responsibilities in the internal security field, and then faked the question and answer technique utilized.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

[Handwritten signatures and initials: "K", "N", "AM", and "2/19"]

UNITED STATES

MENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-17-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN FREEDOMS,"
BY DONALD JOHNSON

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

Captioned book, published by the University of Kentucky Press in 1963, has been brought to the Bureau's attention. A copy has been obtained from the Library of Congress for review.

"THE CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN FREEDOMS":

The book deals with the rise of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) during World War I and its activities immediately thereafter. The author indicates that the civil liberties movement began as a pacifist and antimilitarist group opposed to conscription, and that the group, with Roger Baldwin as one of its leaders, defended conscientious objectors. The group was also active in fighting the Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act which it claimed illegally suppressed the rights of citizens to criticize our Government. Considerable discussion is devoted to the Industrial Workers World (IWW) and the civil liberties group's efforts in trying to prove that the IWW was not subversive. The book contends that the Government was overzealous in persecuting members of this group.

"The Red Scare" is discussed in some detail by the author who alleges that the Justice Department persecuted alien radicals unreasonably. The Justice Department "raid" at the Communist Party's Bridgeman, Michigan, Convention in 1920 is also criticized. The author gives the ACLU credit for helping expose the "illegal activities" of the Justice Department in connection with alien deportations and other activities in dealing with radicals. In conclusion the book states that the ACLU made an impressive record during this period in its fight for civil liberties.

PERTINENT REFERENCES TO MR. HOOVER AND THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION:

Pages 90-2 discuss the raid by Federal agents on IWW offices, the implication being that these raids were illegal. Pages 137-43 state that "federal agents under the supervision of J. Edgar Hoover" conducted raids on radicals and arrested hundreds of aliens. The author states that Mr. Hoover refused to believe charges that his Agents had been brutal during these raids and didn't investigate the charges.

1 - Research-Satellite Section

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REC-7
EX-112
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CONTINUED NEXT PAGE.....

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M. A. Jones to DeLoach

RE: "THE CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN FREEDOMS"

Also discussed is the obtaining of 3,000 arrest warrants by Mr. Hoover and his urging that Federal agents use every effort to find documentary proof of Communist Party membership. The author goes on to state that Mr. Hoover was in charge of the raids. Page 166 notes that Mr. Hoover admitted in 1924 that the Justice Department theoretically had no right to investigate communist activities as no Federal laws had been violated.

Pages 174-5 discuss Attorney General Stone's placing the Bureau under Mr. Hoover's direction. The book states that Roger Baldwin was suspect of Hoover at first, but after an interview with him was assured that Mr. Hoover had played an "unwilling part" in previous Justice Department activities. The author comments that Mr. Hoover has continued to deplore the manner in which the raids were conducted. Page 202 mentions that the Bureau was completely reorganized under J. Edgar Hoover.

The author's documentation for references to Mr. Hoover comes from Justice Department documents as well as the book "A. Mitchell Palmer: Politician," by Stanley Coben. Also included in the Bibliography on Page 222 is Max Lowenthal's "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," which is described as the "best treatment" of the Bureau's role in "The Red Scare." Don Whitehead's book "The FBI Story" and "Masters of Deceit" are also mentioned as having played down or ignored Mr. Hoover's role in "The Red Scare." On Page 227 the author notes that Fred Cook gives an "excellent if somewhat biased account of Hoover's career" in the Bureau in his "Nation" article.

DONALD JOHNSON:

The book gives no identifying data on Johnson other than that he prepared a doctor's dissertation at Columbia University in 1960. He is not identifiable in Bufiles.

OBSERVATION:

Johnson's book is slanted to underplay the dangers posed by communism in the country during the post World War I era and as such is not appreciative of the Justice Department's concern over the situation. His favorable references to Lowenthal and Cook reflect his obviously biased attitude toward Mr. Hoover and the Bureau. It is noted that we recently reviewed Coben's book and it follows the line of the Lowenthal book in trying to place responsibilities for the "Palmer Raids" on Mr. Hoover. As has been pointed out on previous occasions, the Director did not have charge of the raids; his role was purely administrative.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 3, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
~~X~~ ANTI-KOMMUNISM IN LATIN AMERICA
 BY JUAN JOSE AREVALO (translator Carleton Beals)
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Captioned book was forwarded to Central Research Unit by Crime Records Division for review.

The Author

Juan Jose Arevalo Bermejo, President of Guatemala from 1945 to 1951, is an educator by profession, and politically has been considered a leftist, liberal, nationalist, and, by his own admission in 1944, a socialist. During his presidency, communists were appointed to key positions in Guatemala; however, he has stated that he is not a communist. He is supposedly opposed to all "imperialist" nations and has been consistently critical of the United States. A previous book of his, "The Shark and the Sardines" (shark--the United States, sardines--Latin American countries), was critical of U. S. State Department policies toward Latin America during the 20th century. Arevalo has recently been connected with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Santiago, Chile, and reportedly plans to make a lecture tour of the United States in 1964. (Memo, Jones to DeLoach 1/29/64 re Juan Jose Arevalo; 64-31077-98; 105-105398-3)

The Translator

Carleton Beals, American author and lecturer, is the subject of a continuing Internal Security-Cuba investigation and is listed in Section A of the Reserve Index. No evidence of Communist Party membership

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Mohr
 1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. Wannall
 1 - Mr. Meier

1 - Section tickler
 1 - Mr. Garner
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68 MAR 17 1964

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: ANTI-KOMMUNISM IN LATIN AMERICA
BY JUAN JOSE AREVALO

has been developed but he has been active in communist-influenced organizations since the 1930s. For about 40 years he has made a livelihood, through his writings and speeches, as a professional critic of American Government policy. In 1961, he toured Latin America for Prensa Latina, Cuban news agency. In 1963, another government agency furnished information indicating that Beals and others in the United States were participating in an operation supporting Cuban-sponsored revolutionary movements in Latin America. This information has not been substantiated to date. (100-333614-63, 73, and last section of file)

Mention of the Director and the FBI

The FBI is mentioned on page 217 where the author refers to an anti-communist congress held in Latin America in April, 1957. According to Arevalo, one of the delegates was from Cuba; "Senor De La Fe, said to work for the F.B.I." De La Fe is possibly identical with Ernesto De La Fe, former Secretary General of the anticommunist Confederacion Interamericana De Defensa Del Continente, and a former cabinet member in the government of ex-President Fulgencio Batista of Cuba. While in the United States in December, 1958, he requested an interview with the Director and was interviewed by a representative of the Domestic Intelligence Division. Shortly thereafter he returned to Cuba and was immediately imprisoned by Castro. There is no indication that he ever worked for the FBI. There is no mention of the Director. (64-42367-8, 7; 64-21981-219)

The Book

In this book, Arevalo accused the United States Department of State, the "Police Rulers" of most of the Latin American countries, and the Catholic Church of labelling all those individuals favoring social reform and seeking individual and intellectual freedom as communists. Such individuals he says, are then repressed in the name of anticommunism. Arevalo spells this type of "Kommunism" with a "K" to differentiate it from the Soviet variety spelled with a "c."

He claims that the "police states" of Latin America are subordinate to the dictates of the U. S. Department of State, which, in turn is controlled by the millionaire monopolies in the United States. According to Arevalo, this control is aided and abetted by a corrupt press both in the United States and in Latin America. While affirming his belief in Catholic theology, he claims

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: ANTI-KOMMUNISM IN LATIN AMERICA
BY JUAN JOSE AREVALO

that the Catholic Church today prostitutes its faith in order to augment its political and material strength.

He concludes by stating that the three kinds of anti-Kommunists-- the Police Rulers, the millionaires, and the Catholic Church--have now created a "diabolic alliance which makes them sisters in the grand task: first to slow up, then destroy the march of democratic principles; to wipe out the liberal spirit that inspires contemporary social life and smash down every little expression of 'personality' in the ordinary man." (pp.167-168)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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W. H. H. H.

RWS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: March 3, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS "THE NAKED SOCIETY"
BY VANCE PACKARD
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Captioned book, scheduled for publication March 16, 1964, was sent to the Director by the book's publisher, David McKay Company, Inc., New York City. Its receipt was acknowledged by Crime Records Division, and it was thereafter forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review. The book will be retained in the Bureau Library.

[redacted] Author

In his [redacted] to the assistance of [redacted] it will be recalled, was formerly [redacted] to the [redacted] from September, 1936, until March, 1943, when [redacted] because of his unreliability.

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Massive Assault on Privacy

The book is a protest against the increasing loss of individual privacy in the United States. The author, in noting the inroads that present-day society has made on personal privacy, gives the following reasons for the undermining of privacy: (1) the increase in urbanization, (2) the tendency toward a garrison state mentality, (3) the pressures created by abundance, (4) the growth of investigation into a virtual industry, and (5) the incredible developments in electronics.

Packard claims that the lives and activities of Americans are coming under more and more scrutiny by an ever increasing army of federal investigators,

62-46855

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - DeLoach

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - [redacted]

1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Garner

RSG:cr
(9) 53 MAR 27 1964

12 MAR 23 1964

RESEARCH SATELLITE

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NAKED SOCIETY"
BY VANCE PACKARD

credit investigators, and private "eyes" as well as by the mounting use of lie detectors, personality and psychological tests of all types, census questionnaires, consumer surveys, and similar media of interrogation and inquiry.

Use of Electronic Devices

Fantastic advances in the field of electronic devices--such as wire taps, microphones, tape recorders, closed circuit television cameras--and their public sale are cited as inviting and encouraging an alarming increase in indiscriminate eavesdropping and surveillance by amateurs and unauthorized persons. The author regards as an invasion of privacy the extensive use of hidden cameras, one-way mirrors, peepholes, and hidden microphones in department stores, supermarkets, banks, factories, apartment houses, and other buildings for the purpose of keeping people under observation.

Packard laments all kinds of intrusions of privacy, ranging from noise--such as portable transistor radios, pneumatic drills, and telephone solicitations--to infringement of the right to "hold unfashionable opinions." In this conjunction, he is critical of the manner in which former chairmen of the House Committee on Un-American Activities--notably Martin Dies, J. Parnell Thomas, and Francis E. Walter--took a vigilante approach and resorted to trial by publicity.

Aroused Public Opinion Needed

The present mass surveillance of the American people, Packard feels, is a violation of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution, but he insists that such an intrusion of privacy is not really necessary and that a mobilized public opinion could do much to alleviate this unfortunate and insidious trend.

References to Director and FBI

The book contains a number of references to the Director and the FBI but only in passing and none of which can be construed as unfavorable.

The Author





Vance Packard graduated from Pennsylvania State University in 1936 and received a master's degree in journalism from Columbia University a year later.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE NAKED SOCIETY"
BY VANCE PACKARD

He is a former newspaper reporter and magazine writer and editor and is now a free-lance writer and lecturer. Bureau files contain no derogatory information on him.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

RWS/oc    

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 10, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: "THE SOCIALIST THEORY
OF INTERNATIONAL LAW"
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

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✓ *Book Review*
The captioned analysis was reviewed by the Research-Satellite Section. It was written by Bernard A. Ramundo [redacted] and was issued by the Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies, The George Washington University. The enclosed copy was sent to the Director by Dr. K. L. London, of the Institute, and was acknowledged by Bureau letter dated March 3, 1964.

The Authors

Bernard Ramundo received his LL. B. degree from Columbia University in 1949 and is a specialist in Soviet law and Soviet affairs on which he has written extensively. He is assigned to the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army and holds the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. [redacted] was graduated from the School of Law, University of Latvia, in 1929 and received his Ph. D. from the University of Munich in 1947. Employed as a research specialist in the Law Library of the Library of Congress, he specializes in the legal systems of the communist nations and has written for several legal journals in the United States and in Europe. Bureau files contain no derogatory information regarding either Ramundo [redacted]

Basic Dilemma

"The Socialist Theory of International Law" is a highly specialized analysis of the problems faced by the Soviet Union in its search for a satisfactory theory of international law which fits within the framework of communist ideology and the efforts of Soviet international legal experts to provide legal support for Soviet foreign policy. The technical nature of the study is best indicated by the fact that a total of 538 sources, both communist and noncommunist, are cited by the authors in support of their interpretation, which is set forth in only 58 pages.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
① 62-46855

Enclosure

JFC/cr

1 - [redacted]
1 - Section tickler
1 - J. F. Condon

62-46855
NOT RECORDED

170 MAR 19 1964

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Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "THE SOCIALIST THEORY OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW"

In the authors' view, the basic dilemma of the Soviet legal experts arises from their attempt to apply the Marxist view of law as primarily a by-product of economic activity and as an instrument of oppression of the ruling class to the dynamics of international relations. The current official Soviet view of international law as neither capitalist nor socialist does not correspond with the Marxist view of law as the tool of one class against another. Another basic problem is posed by the Soviet recognition, both implicit and explicit, that cooperation and mutual agreement are essential in formulating international law. This, however, contradicts the classic communist formula of an international class struggle.

One Body of International Law

The authors trace the development of what is described by the communists as socialist international law, allegedly based on the principle of proletarian internationalism and hailed as the international law of the future. As opposed to tendency prevalent in the Soviet Union during the 1940's and 1950's to refer to a separate system of international socialist law, the authors point out that the current Soviet policy is to emphasize a single body of international law in which socialist principles are becoming decisive as a result of the claimed shift in the world balance of forces in favor of socialism. The authors stress that the current theory of peaceful coexistence, which does not imply any abandonment of the class struggle, is applicable to relations with nations outside the communist bloc where the international class struggle is still a factor. Socialist international law, on the other hand, allegedly characterized by political, economic, and cultural cooperation, prevails among the socialist nations. Since these are mutually exclusive, the current Soviet position is that socialist internationalism is the more permanent institution and that peaceful coexistence, which will be applicable only so long as states with different political, social, and economic systems are contending against one another in international affairs.

The Final Withering Away

When, because of the continued growth of the communist movement, the class struggle terminates, peaceful coexistence, because it is based on this struggle will also end. The growing world of socialist states will be governed by a socialist general international law until a world communist society finally emerges, at which time both state and law, on the international scene, will wither away as Karl Marx predicted.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. The analysis is enclosed.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-27-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR DIRECTOR TO REVIEW
"THE NAKED SOCIETY"
BY VANCE PACKARD

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

BACKGROUND:

By letter dated 2-25-64 Joel Wells, Editor, "The Critic," published by The Thomas More Association, asked if the Director would be interested in reviewing Vance Packard's latest book, "The Naked Society." Enclosed was a publicity release from Packard's publisher, David McKay Company, Inc., New York City. Alternative dates of March and May were given if the Director could comply with the request.

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

We have just received an advanced copy of "The Naked Society" which was forwarded by the Publisher which enclosed a form indicating the book was being sent for review and the Publisher would like to receive copies of any review made. An in-absence reply was sent under date of 2-26-64 to [redacted] [redacted] David McKay Company, Inc., New York, New York, in which an acknowledgment was given for receipt of the copy of "The Naked Society." The book was forwarded to the Research-Satellite Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division for review. From a cursory look at the book and the accompanying publicity as pointed out in Morrell to DeLoach memo to you of 2-26-64, it was indicated the book was obviously controversial, and it was strongly critical of society's loss of privacy brought about by Government interference, investigations by private agencies, wire taps, etc.

Bufiles contain numerous references to the author, Vance Packard, and other books he has written, "The Hidden Persuaders," "The Status Seekers," and "The Waste Makers." Most of these references were citizens' inquiries and none are pertinent to Packard's current book.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Joel Wells, his publication or The Thomas More Association.

Enclosure sent 2-28-64 62-46855-
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Morrell

MAR 9 1964
JMM:bsp
(6)

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145 MAR 3 1964

12 MAR 2 1964

TIME RESEARCH

Jones to DeLoach memo

RE: REQUEST FOR DIRECTOR TO REVIEW

"THE NAKED SOCIETY" BY VANCE PACKARD

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the correspondent be advised the Director does not
furnish comments, evaluations, etc., on books or publications not authored by
the Bureau or in which the Bureau has not taken a part in its preparation.

2. That the attached letter to Joel Wells, Editor of "The Critic,"
be approved and sent.

WJH *D. L. H.* *2/1/68*
I concur.
K

February 26, 1964

[Redacted]
David McKay Company, Inc.
750 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10017

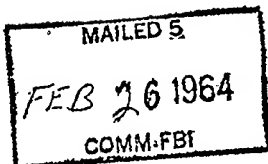
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b7C

Dear [Redacted]

Mr. Hoover is out of the city, and I
am acknowledging receipt of the copy of "The Naked
Society" you sent him.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary



NOTE: See Morrell to DeLoach memo dated 2/26/64, captioned "The
Naked Society" Written by Vance Packard," JH:amr.

Ref
Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
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DeLoach _____
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Sullivan _____
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JH:amr
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DO NOT INTERFERE VIA
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MAR 2 1964

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FBI

REC'D DIRECTOR

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

February 24, 1964

The attached book was sent to
the Director by [redacted]

[redacted] McKay, Wash-
burn & Luce, Inc., Publishers,
119 West 40 Street, New York 18,
New York.

Numerous references are made to
the Director and the FBI throughout
the book.

MR. TOLSON _____
MR. BELMONT _____
MR. MOHR _____
MR. CASPER _____
MR. CALLAHAN _____
MR. CONRAD _____
MR. DELOACH _____
MR. EVANS _____
MR. GALE _____
MR. ROSEN _____
MR. SULLIVAN _____
MR. TAVEL _____
MR. TROTTER _____
MR. JONES _____
TELE. ROOM _____
MISS HOLMES _____
MRS. METCALF _____
MISS GANDY _____

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CHICKERING 4-5900




McKAY • WASHBURN • LUCE

750 Third Ave.
119 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

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ENCLOSURE
62-46855
ENCLOSURE

BOOK NEWS FROM DAVID MCKAY COMPANY, INC.

730 THIRD AVENUE • NEW YORK 17 • 10017
MC 6-7800

FOR RELEASE: March 16, 1964

VANCE PACKARD'S "THE NAKED SOCIETY" ASSAILS LOSS OF PRIVACY

Vance Packard's THE NAKED SOCIETY will be published March 16, 1964, by David McKay Company. The exploration of the rapidly disappearing right of privacy will, according to all omens, be Mr. Packard's most controversial and important book to date.

Privacy is becoming harder and harder to obtain, surveillance--much of it clandestine--more and more pervasive. This surveillance intrudes upon most of us where we work, live, go to school, or seek solitude. THE NAKED SOCIETY is an urgent call to each citizen to learn how his right to privacy and his traditional rights as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights are being undermined and to start doing something about it before it is too late.

The timeliness of Mr. Packard's new book is underlined by two recent stories and an editorial in the New York Times.

The most striking incident, as reported by Arthur Krock on February 7, 1964, and Cabell Phillips on February 8, 1964, stemmed from the Bobby Baker investigation and detailed how adverse information allegedly from secret F.B.I. and Air Force Intelligence files was leaked to newspaper editors by highly-placed Government figures in an attempt to discredit the testimony of Don B. Reynolds, a witness in the Congressional investigation. An entire chapter in THE NAKED SOCIETY concerns itself with the danger inherent in the uncontrolled amassing of personnel files on individuals and how these can be used against the individual for political purposes.

The other episode concerned the sale by the New York State Bureau of Motor Vehicles of the names and addresses on automobile registration lists to the highest

ENCLOSURE 62-46865

bidder, reported in the Times on January 30. The situation might well have remained dormant had not one purchaser of the names discovered that a competitive firm was getting them for nothing. Said purchaser thereupon brought suit for \$3 million against the rival and the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles charging conspiracy to commit fraud and contract violations!

In an editorial called "Licenses and Privacy," on February 8, 1964, the Times commented:

"A new body of law is developing in this country built around the right of privacy--the right to be left alone. Modern devices--from telescopic cameras to wire taps to sound detection apparatus--are sometimes used unlawfully to intrude into our home and lives. We see a clear violation of privacy in the sale by the State Department of Motor Vehicles of automobile registration lists to the highest bidder. A small profit has been made by the state in selling the information to mailing-list companies...names and addresses and the type and number of vehicles owned can be used by commercial list and advertising companies to bombard the owners with sales pitches in doorways and mailboxes and over the telephone. This intrusion can come from literally dozens of different persons and companies. The law permitting vehicle registration information to be sold commercially ought to be repealed."

The traffic in private information is one of the most shocking themes of THE NAKED SOCIETY. Information ranging from names and addresses to very intimate and personal information is for sale. It is rumored in investigative circles in New York City that an approximate price list of personal information available is as follows:

An individual's arrest record.....	\$10.00
An individual's credit report (to a non-subscriber).....	\$5.00-10.00
Contents from police memo pad concerning an accident.....	\$10.00
Unlisted phone number.....	\$20.00
Birth certificate.....	\$15.00 to \$50.00
(\$15. each if ordered wholesale by an investigating firm;	
\$25. for a single certificate to an investigator;	
\$50. to lawyers and other "outsiders")	

(more)

Telephone toll slips, old phone bills, or pair numbers	
for tapping.....	\$50.00 minimum
Complete hospital record on a patient suffering physical	
ailment.....	\$300.00
Mental hospital record on patient.....	\$500.00 minimum
Medical examiner's report.....	\$500.00 minimum

Among the basic reasons Mr. Packard adduces for the rise in surveillance are the pressures of abundance, the increase in urbanization, and the tremendous growth in recent years of methods for probing, observing, and examining people. There has been a proliferation of electronic eyes and ears -- the industry has indeed boomed.

According to Mr. Packard's report, tools for one of the more elementary kinds of direct wire tapping, a popular form of snooping, cost less than \$25.00. And for \$4.25 one can purchase a little device that feeds a telephone conversation into a tape recorder. When one gets into transmitters, automatic recorders, and many of the microphoning tools, however, prices soar, and the overhead for eavesdroppers becomes fairly heavy. An examination of four catalogs issued by producers of surveillance equipment indicate that a transmitter that can be concealed on the body costs \$150.00 to \$220.00, a transmitter that can be concealed in a picture frame, \$215.00. But, as Mr. Packard points out, a leading electronics magazine has advertised for \$22.50 a "Be a Spy" correspondence course that includes instruction in bugging.

It is obvious from Mr. Packard's examination of the current scene that very few are exempt from surveillance whether he be private citizen, public official, teacher, or even school or college student. The net result is what Mr. Packard views as a "massive, insidious impingement upon our traditional rights as free citizens to live our own lives."

Can anything be done about it? Emphatically yes, says Mr. Packard, and in the last chapter of his book he details specific steps that can be taken by

(more)

individuals and groups to bring a halt to the take-over of our privacy. And, warns Mr. Packard, the steps must be taken soon, for the right to privacy is at the very heart of our basic concept of personal freedom.

Mr. Packard's previous books--THE HIDDEN PERSUADERS, THE STATUS SEEKERS, THE WASTE MAKERS, and THE PYRAMID CLIMBERS--have all been national best sellers. He has been at work on THE NAKED SOCIETY for the past two years and has interviewed hundreds of persons in connection with it. In bringing to light what has happened and is happening to our right to privacy, Mr. Packard continues to develop that broad theme that has interested him since the publication in 1957 of THE HIDDEN PERSUADERS. That theme is what is happening to the individual in the face of the new kinds of pressures generated by our violently-changing society.

February 14, 1964

###

From:

[Redacted]

BN, RC, ANG, EDU,
RTV, S

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WE TAKE PLEASURE

in sending this book for review.

Publication date

THE NAKED SOCIETY

By Vance Packard

March 16, 1964

*May we have two copies of your review? Please do not
release reviews before date of publication.*

DAVID MCKAY COMPANY, INC.

~~119 West 40th Street~~

750 Third Avenue

~~New York 18, New York~~

New York, N. Y. 10017

DAVID MCKAY CO., INC.

IVES WASHBURN, INC.

119 WEST 40 STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

ROBERT B. LUCE, INC.

TO

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

17 DIRECTOR
17 FEB 24 1964

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

ENCLOSURE

63-16555
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 3/30/64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - Litrento

SUBJECT:

BOOK REVIEW:

Strangers On A Bridge

(The Case of Colonel Abel)

By James B. Donovan

Publisher: Atheneum, New York

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The above book on the Abel case appeared on the book stands last week. Our Washington Field Office purchased a copy for the Bureau's perusal.

THE AUTHOR:

James B. Donovan is the court-appointed New York lawyer who defended Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, KGB officer convicted on espionage charges in New York in 1957. Donovan, born 1916 in New York City, has an A.B. degree from Fordham University and law degree from Harvard Law School. He is a member of the firm of Watters and Donovan with offices at 161 William Street, New York City. The Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory gives Donovan a very high rating. He is a former Office of Strategic Services (OSS) officer who was associated with Mr. Justice Jackson in the prosecution of the Axis war criminals at the Nuremberg trials. In 1962 he went to East Germany as an unofficial representative of the United States Government and successfully arranged with the Russians the exchange of Abel for Francis Gary Powers, U-2 pilot. In 1963 he handled negotiations with the Castro government for the release of over 9700 Cubans and Americans from Cuba. He is presently serving as President of the New York City Board of Education. The Bureau has had limited contact with Donovan in connection with the Abel case and on other matters where essential to our investigative interests.

THE PUBLISHER:

Bufiles identify Atheneum, New York, as a publishing house at 162 East 38th Street, New York City. There is no other information in our files concerning this company.

THE PUBLICATION:

EX-103

REC- 52

5 APR 9 1964

This book is a detailed account written in chronological or diary form of Donovan's part in the Abel case. It begins with his appointment by the court to represent Abel on the recommendation of the

1 - 65-64538 (Abel case)

RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

5 APR 12 1964

File 62-46555

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Memo W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: Strangers On A Bridge

Brooklyn Bar Association; his contacts with Abel in preparing this case for trial; highlights of the trial itself; the various appeals to the Circuit Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court; his trip to East Germany and negotiations with East Germans and the Soviets in arranging for the exchange of Abel.

Donovan tells the reader that he knew he was assuming an unpopular role as the attorney for a Soviet agent, but felt he should accept to show Abel and the world an example of American justice. He points out that his fee of \$10,000 was divided among Fordham University, Harvard and Columbia Law Schools.

Donovan raises again in this book the legality of the search of Abel's hotel room at the time of his arrest even though the Supreme Court upheld the search as legal by a 5-4 decision. It is still Donovan's opinion that this search was in violation of the 4th Amendment of the Constitution, which deals with searches and seizures.

The part played by the FBI in this case is prominent throughout the book and his only criticism is that the FBI was attempting to play a dual role in this case; that is, acting both as a law enforcement agency and a counterespionage agency. It is Donovan's opinion that when Agents initially approached Abel in his hotel room and solicited his cooperation, they were acting as a counterespionage agency. When Abel refused to cooperate they immediately had Abel taken into custody by Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and subsequently obtained evidence through its search which enabled the FBI to bring espionage charges against him. It is his contention that the FBI had no right to seize the property as evidence of a crime (espionage) with which Abel had not been charged at the time. As indicated by the decision of the Supreme Court, Donovan's contention was not upheld.

The book contains one item on pages 61 and 62 that an FBI Agent during the interrogation of Abel at the INS Detention Station, McAllen, Texas, became exasperated and lost his temper. Abel claimed the Agent cuffed him across the face and "the blow knocked my glasses to the floor." This charge was made at the time of the trial and was emphatically denied by the two Agents who interrogated Abel. Inasmuch as it is possible this incident may be given publicity at this time, it is included herein in this review. (65-64538-697)

Memo W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: Strangers On A Bridge

It is interesting to note that on page 79 Donovan in discussing Reino Hayhanen, the principal witness against Abel, stated that Hayhanen, four years after the trial, was killed in a mysterious automobile crash on the Pennsylvania Turnpike. This, of course, is erroneous. Hayhanen died in a hospital in York, Pennsylvania, on 8/22/61 due to complications caused by his heavy drinking. Hayhanen's death has not been publicized.

ACTION:

It is recommended that this book be retained in the Bureau library.

Book fwd. to Bu. Library, 4-13-64, Am.B.

Am

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V.

Mr. DeLoach

3-20-64

M. A. Jones

Book Review

**DEWITT COPP; FORTHCOMING BOOK ON
SOVIET ABUSE OF UNITED NATIONS**

By memoranda dated December 23, 1963, and January 14, 1964, I advised you that DeWitt Copp had visited the Bureau in connection with a book he is writing about Soviet "use and abuse" of the United Nations. My memoranda pointed out that Copp was planning to devote part of the book to Soviet exploitation of United Nations personnel for espionage purposes; and it was recommended and approved that public-source-type data along these lines be made available to him.

RECENT ACTION:

Copp, a Connecticut schoolteacher and author of nonfiction books, is a boyhood friend of Assistant Director Tavel. He has sent Mr. Tavel a copy of the proposed chapter dealing with espionage activities of Soviet United Nations personnel. He would like to have any observations or suggested changes the Bureau may desire to make.

The manuscript for this chapter (Chapter 6 of Copp's forthcoming book) has been reviewed by the Crime Research Section. The chapter contains statements highly favorable to the Bureau and the Director. It is strongly anti-Soviet and emphasizes the espionage threat posed by Soviet-bloc personnel at the United Nations.

The chapter contains a number of errors (misspellings, typographical errors and the like). In addition, it contains a great deal of material from sources other than the Bureau and has a number of statements of opinion or conclusions drawn by Copp which are not always supported by facts.

In the interest of clarity and accuracy, several suggested changes have been made directly on the manuscript for Chapter 6 of Copp's forthcoming book. Since the chapter includes some matters which are not within the Bureau's jurisdiction or sphere of firsthand knowledge, primary attention has been directed upon those matters which involve the FBI, and it is felt this should be clearly

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Tolson

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Tavel

1 - Mr. Tavel

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M.A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: DeWitt Copp

pointed out to Copp so that he will not have the false impression that we have verified the accuracy of all material in this chapter.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached manuscript, with suggested corrections and observations noted directly thereon, be approved and be returned to the Crime Research Section for return to Mr. Copp.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 10, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: **BOOK REVIEWS "'68--
A NOVEL OF PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS"
BY PETER SCAEVOLA
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

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Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
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Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Synopsis:

"'68" is a novel scheduled to be released later this month with Nation-wide advertising. In deploring the existence of prejudices, particularly anti-Semitism, in the United States, it may well fan them. It is heavy-handed satire against American customs; religion; the ultraright; and those who are combatting communism, including J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. It can only be applauded by the Communist Party, USA, and those who seek to destroy the American heritage. The book is being placed in file as a enclosure to this memorandum because it is not suitable to be placed in the FBI Library.

Background

An advanced copy of captioned book was mailed to the Director, and an "in absence" reply was sent to the author, in care of the publisher, on February 26, 1964. According to "Publisher's Weekly," journal of the book industry, this novel is to be released later this month with major advertising in national magazines and newspapers.

The Author

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with the author. Several reference books, such as "Who's Who," were checked for any information concerning the author with negative results. This, plus the fact that Scaevola is the name of a famous family of ancient Rome, suggests the possibility that Scaevola is a nom de plume.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Morrell
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - [Redacted]
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Keating

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47 MAR 30 1964

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Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "'68--A NOVEL OF
PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS"

The Book

The book is a novel written with a generous sprinkling of the language of the gutter and with the 1968 presidential campaign as a background. The novel deals primarily with the successful campaign of William A. Reason, who advocates a strong policy, including military action, to halt the advance of communism; is sympathetic to the views of the ultraright; and is obviously the Republican candidate. Reason is pictured as a whiskey-drinking, somewhat immoral bachelor who is extremely anti-Semitic and anti-Negro. Reason's campaign theme is: "Stamp out treason, Vote for Reason." His initials are, of course, WAR.

The campaign is seen through the eyes of an ultraliberal, pseudo-intellectual New York newspaper reporter whose father was a personal friend of Reason and who has known Reason since childhood. He joins Reason's campaign entourage as a speech writer, but leaves Reason one week before the election in protest against Reason's views.

Through the medium of a speech alleged to have been made by Reason's opponent, the author presents an apology for the Soviet Union. He contends that there are little differences between the Russian and American social systems, including their attitude toward religion. Further, the two systems are moving closer together and the United States is on the road to socialism.

The book is very critical of many aspects of American life. It legitimately deplores, but greatly exaggerates, the existence of anti-Semitism in this country. Practically all aspects of anticommunism and defense against communist aggression are criticized or satirized. This includes the John Birch Society, Minute Men, personal fall-out shelters, civil defense, and the FBI.

Mention of Director of FBI

The newspaper reporter, mentioned above, at one point muses: "What was there about the FBI that sharpened the edge on so many people? The agents were uniformly courteous, clean-cut, honest, efficient--especially so in contrast to the parochial, fat, slow-minded local cops everywhere. Perhaps that was it. They appeared too effective, too lean, omnipresent, secretive...and Hoover seemed a pompous little green god, a bourgeois amateur sociologist handing down dogma on Communism. He was more than that, of course: the archbishop of a

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "'68--A NOVEL OF
PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS"

police priesthood both mysterious and sacrosanct. Was this just a liberal cliché? Was it a radical Left animus that had seeped into a large part of the intellectual's response pattern? Or was it simply (for any thinking man) too much anonymous power, on one hand, coupled with a too-quick obedience to the executive mood? I ought to think about it..." (p. 74)

"The J. Edgar Hoover books" are mentioned as among literature for sale at a PTA meeting in Connecticut at which a motion was passed asking the Board of Education not to renew the contract of a teacher who was "soft on communism." (pp. 203, 206)

The FBI is referred to throughout the book in the person of Dick Isaacs, an "FBI man," who is Jewish and is assigned to protect Reason on his campaign tour. In many instances, he is depicted as being unhappy and contemplating leaving this country to take up residence in Israel. (p. 62) On election night, Isaacs is killed protecting Reason from a would-be assassin. (p. 259)

The following exchange takes place between the newspaper reporter and Isaacs: "'We don't have enough tame Jews to go around, you know,' the FBI agent said. He opened his eyes, as if surprised at what he had uttered. The position of Jews in the Bureau: They had discussed that some eon ago--one week? two weeks? Mainly he had talked around the subject, but it had been clear enough." (p. 57)

The Agent is described, on an earlier assignment, as "a strutting little Napoleon...marshaling the local police here and there, chewing out his sentries for lack of zeal, decreeing that he himself, alone, would walk the Negro carpenter and his wife to their new home." (pp. 58, 59) In one discussion with the newspaper reporter, the Agent says, "Reading other people's mail is part of my business." (p. 56)

In connection with anti-Semitism, the point is made that the FBI has denied that 72 per cent of Communist Party members are Jewish. (pp. 18, 191)

Observation:

While the novel exaggerates anti-Semitism in the United States, it does Jews little service in pointing out that Marx was a Jew, Trotsky a Jew, Lenin a half-Jew, and the Rosenbergs, Greenglass, Fuchs, Soblen, the Cohens and others were Jews.

Memo Smith to Sullivan

RE: BOOK REVIEW, "68-AA NOVEL OF
PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS"

Speaking through the newspaper reporter, the author deplores the obsession with communism in the United States. Only communists and those who want to destroy America could see any merit in this book of filth.

We could protest the references to the Director and the FBI in this book. However, because the book has been published, contains obscenities, and is of such a nature that only a writer for "The Worker" or "The Nation" would be proud to admit authorship, it is felt that we should not even dignify it with a protest to the publisher, W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., of New York.

RECOMMENDATION:

De Loach, through his contacts, attempt to determine the name of the author who is apparently writing under pseudonym.

OK.
OK.
Wes
Wes

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 14, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: "THE TRIPLE REVOLUTION"
BOOK REVIEW
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson _____
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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

"The Triple Revolution" is a 27-page statement published in March, 1964, by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Triple Revolution, Washington, D.C. The committee reportedly is the outgrowth of a "conversation" at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions at Santa Barbara, California, an enterprise of The Ford Fund for the Republic. This statement was mailed by the committee to President Johnson, members of Congress, and the Secretary of Labor, and has precipitated considerable discussion in the press.

Signers of Statement

Among the signers of this statement are such controversial figures as: A. J. Muste, ordained minister who has actively engaged in numerous peace groups during the past 45 years and on occasions urged amnesty for convicted Smith Act subjects; Michael Harrington, author and member of the National Committee of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation; Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize winner who has been affiliated with several communist front groups in the past; W. H. "Ping" Ferry, Vice President of The Ford Fund for the Republic; Ralph Helstein, President of the United Packinghouse Workers of America who has been closely associated with various communist front groups and Communist Party members; and Bayard Rustin, Deputy Director of the March on Washington in August, 1963, former member of the Young Communist League, and current associate of Communist Party members. (100-16922-70, 75), (100-41114-82), (100-353404-364), (100-420181-55), (100-141277-27), (100-3-104-34-575)

The Statement

This statement contends that there are three separate but mutually reinforcing revolutions now taking place (cybernation*, weaponry, human rights)

*A term used to refer to both automation and computers.

- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-Mr. Smith
- 1-Mr. Garner

1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Section tickler

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Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "THE TRIPLE REVOLUTION"
BOOK REVIEW

with the revolution in cybernation taking precedence. It assumes that the rapidly increasing efficiency of machines will raise unemployment to such an extent that displaced workers will have no new jobs to turn to thus creating a permanently depressed class in the United States. At the same time, cybernation will create an economy of abundance which can sustain all citizens in comfort and economic security whether or not they work. Therefore, the authors "urge that society, through its appropriate legal and governmental institutions, undertake an unqualified commitment to provide every individual and every family with an adequate income as a matter of right."

During the transition period between the present and the time when society can provide such an income, the authors suggest the following steps: (1) massive public works; (2) a massive program to build up our educational system; (3) a massive program of low-cost housing; (4) development of rapid transit systems; (5) public power system; (6) rehabilitation of obsolete military bases for community or educational use; (7) major revision of our tax structure aimed at redistributing income; (8) organizing the unemployed; (9) government direction of the speed and direction of cybernation.

All of this should be done under government control at national, regional, and local levels through planning agencies. According to the authors, a central assumption of planning institutions would be the "central assumption of this 'statement,' that the nation is moving into a society in which production of goods and services is not the only or perhaps the chief means of distributing income,"

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

[Handwritten signatures: "over", "HCL", and "RBJ"]

Pittsburgh 1021

May 14, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D C

Dear Sir:

I have attached a copy of John A Stormer's book called "None Dare Call It Treason" and I hope that you and your organization are familiar with it, because I want your opinion of it. I have only read the first 150 pages but my inclination is to run out and buy a bunch of copies to pass around to friends and associates, in an attempt to stir a few from their lethargy.

However, because it is so strong, I want to be sure that it is not just a case of a writer using half-truths and innuendo to malign others for using half-truths and innuendo. Similarly, it is not always easy (when reading newspapers and books) to separate the communist who advocates the violent overthrow of the government from the deluded reformer being used by the advocate of violence, or from the true social reformer who just happens to be law abiding, however liberal. If the last two are consciously or unconsciously aiding and abetting the first, I agree they should be stopped but I would want the social reformer who is willing to use due-process-of-law to have the same freedom of speech and action as more conservative citizens.

Within this briefly described point of view then, my questions are as follows:

1. Is this book a close enough approximation of what you know it, that I should feel free to acquaint my friends and associates with it?
2. Is it clear that in most usages of the term "communist" - i.e., when the author is suggesting that a person or organization is a communist or has aided the communists-- is it clear that he is almost always referring to those who advocate the violent overthrow of the gov't?
3. If Mr Stormer's allegations about the U S Supreme court's liberality aiding and abetting the communistic (violent) cause is true, what can citizens do to change the situation? either short term or long term.
4. If the allegations about the news media are true, what can be done?

If your reply indicates that the book is worthy of a broad distribution, I would want permission to copy your letter to pass out with the books I might spread around.

Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Casper ☒
Mr. Callahan ☒
Mr. Conrad ☒
Mr. DeLoach ☒
Mr. Evans ☒
Mr. Gale ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Sullivan ☒
Mr. Tavel ☒
Mr. Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Miss Holmes ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

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CORRESPONDENCE

[Redacted]

100-842

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: June 3, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*

SUBJECT: *Book*
REVIEW OF ARTICLES
"WHO IS MORE DANGEROUS FOR THE WEST,
MAO OR KHRUSHCHEV?"
"UNJUSTIFIED ILLUSIONS"
BY GREGORY GURJIAN
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER (62-46855)

JS

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	✓
DeLoach	✓
Evans	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

Background

By letter dated May 16, 1964, Gregory Gurjian, 444 Vermont Street, Brooklyn 7, Massachusetts, self-styled former Soviet economist and former inmate of Soviet concentration camps, furnished the Bureau copies of two articles he had written concerning communist penetration of the Free World. This letter was acknowledged by Crime Records Division on May 22, 1964, and the articles were furnished to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review. Gurjian has previously, furnished articles regarding communism to the Bureau through the auspices of [redacted] the Russian Immigrants' Representative Association in America, New York City, of which Gurjian is a member. [redacted] was previously considered as [redacted] by the New York Office prior to making indiscreet disclosures concerning inquiry of him by Bureau Agents. (100-14799)

The Articles

In the first of two brief articles, the author delves into the Sino-Soviet dispute and its effect upon the Free World. In his opinion, there will never be an armed conflict between the communist nations and the Western countries inasmuch as he contends Red China is contained by Japan and Nationalist China who are allies of the West. Khrushchev, on the other hand, is pursuing the tactic of peaceful coexistence rather than open war to achieve the goal of a world-wide communist society. Both the Soviet Union and Communist China are essentially interested in the promotion of the communist cause and would not split up in order to provide

1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. DeLoach

1-Mr. Garner
1-Section tickler

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Memo Smith to Sullivan

RE: REVIEW OF ARTICLES

"WHO IS MORE DANGEROUS FOR THE WEST, MAO OR KHRUSHCHEV?"

"UNJUSTIFIED ILLUSIONS"

democracy as we know it a chance to become established in the uncommitted countries of the world.

In the second article, Gurjian states that American anticommunist propaganda is far inferior to communist propaganda in the West and particularly in the United States. Americans, he contends, have been lulled by the premise that there will be a gradual evolution toward freedom in Russia; however, events for the past 40 years in the Soviet Union have emphatically disproved this contention. He warns that this imbalance of pro-American and pro-Soviet propaganda must be reversed if the United States is to win its fight for a Free World.

Mention of FBI or Director

There is no mention of the Director or the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION

For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "NONE DARE CALL IT
TREASON" BY JOHN A. STORMER
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

DATE: June 1, 1964

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Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Casper	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
DeLoach	✓
Evans	✓
Gale	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holmes	✓
Gandy	✓

A copy of captioned book, published by Liberty Bell Press, Florissant, Missouri, was forwarded to the Director 5/14/64 by one [redacted] of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who requested the Director's opinion and recommendation of the book. [redacted] letter was acknowledged by Miss Gandy on 5/22/64. Crime Records Division forwarded the book to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review.

Review of the Book *Reviews*

This 236-page paperback is comprised of "documented" facts to prove that, since World War I, the American people have been almost irrevocably outwitted by communist- and socialist-minded individuals who have pushed themselves into positions of influence. It is a right-wing indictment of American leaders in government, religion, education, communication media, psychiatry, business, politics, economics and labor.

According to the author, the Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson Administrations have retreated so far in the face of communism that men such as Owen Lattimore, Alger Hiss, John Stewart Service, Harry Dexter White, and others have been able to contort American national and international policy into a form advantageous only to the Soviet Union.

The author alleges that leaders in the National Education Association and authors of textbooks have continually tried to orientate youthful minds toward a new socialist world. Patriotic figures and patriotism itself have been brought into disrepute through a re-writing and reorientation of history. He claims that through the schools, churches, PTA's, changes in mental health legislation, and indiscriminate branding of patriotic Americans, such as General Edwin Walker, and mentally ill, the warped practitioners work to create the amoral mind which will accept the one-world

62-46855

Xerox 10-7-64

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Mohr

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

- 1 - Research-Satellite Section
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Garner

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Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "NONE DARE CALL IT
TREASON" BY JOHN A. STORMER

socialistic government. All who oppose the communist trend are subjected, as was Senator McCarthy, to ridicule and ruin.

Typical of the author's extreme views is his allegation against the Warren Commission. He states that three days after the official communist publication, The Worker, recommended the appointment of a commission under Chief Justice Earl Warren to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy, President Johnson appointed the Warren Commission and so loaded it with "liberals" as to "build suspicion of a planned coverup of any leftist involvement in the killing."

References to Director and FBI

There are numerous references to the Director and the Bureau. They consist mostly of quotations from the speeches, publications, and articles prepared by Mr. Hoover and are not critical. There is, however, an ambiguous reference on page 127 which could create a question in the minds of readers. Speaking of the effect the "Marxist conspirator, Fabian and communist" have had on the church in America, the author writes:

"...The National Council of Churches, its subordinate organizations, and the leaders of many of its affiliated denominations and their publications consistently parallel or follow the Communist Party line, as exposed by J. Edgar Hoover...."

The author's documentation for this statement is "The Communist Party Line, J. Edgar Hoover, SISS (Senate Internal Security Subcommittee) 1961," but, unless checking it, a reader could interpret this as meaning Mr. Hoover has exposed communist infiltration in all segments of the National Council of Churches.

Reference to Assistant Director William C. Sullivan

The author also makes reference to a speech of Assistant Director William C. Sullivan at the Highland Park Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas on October 19, 1961 in which Mr. Sullivan stated that on a national scale, there has been no substantial communist infiltration of the American clergy. The author states that Mr. Sullivan

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "NONE DARE CALL IT
TREASON" BY JOHN A. STORMER

is correct, but that these remarks are used, while ignoring other remarks, to discredit the anticommunists who are concerned with the few hard-core clergymen who are serving something other than God.

The Author and Publisher

John Stormer is identified in the book as the former editor and general manager of a leading electrical magazine and presently chairman of the Missouri Federation of Young Republicans and a member of the Republican State Committee of Missouri. A list of recommended reading at the back of the book includes Masters of Deceit, as well as publications by such professional anticommunists as Fred Schwarz, Cleon Skousen, and Dan Smoot. Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning Stormer who in 1961 and 1963 was furnished routine replies about communism.

There is no derogatory information in Bufiles concerning the Liberty Bell Publishers, Florissant, Missouri.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

✓

Q *Wing*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN *WCF*

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"
BOOK BY THOMAS G. BUCHANAN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr

DATE: May 28, 1964

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Sizoo

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DeLoach _____
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Rosen _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

Book Review

Captioned book has been obtained and reviewed in accordance with the Director's instructions. Buchanan, born 1919, Baltimore, Maryland, active in communist causes in this country 1948-56 and has admitted past Communist Party (CP) membership to Bureau Agents. He is carried on Reserve Index. Buchanan's articles in French newspaper "L'Express," earlier this year cast doubt on Lee Harvey Oswald's guilt; claimed Oswald was FBI informant and/or Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent; and set forth theory about conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. Commission has been furnished copies of articles and translations thereof. Preface of book claims the text was filed with Commission in March, 1964; states he discussed his views with a Commission representative after an interview with Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach, that interview having been arranged by Senator Edward Kennedy. Buchanan's thesis is that Oswald was merely a minor member of conspiracy to kill President Kennedy because he was negotiating with communists and this displeased wealthy and influential Texas oilmen. Buchanan alleges a Texas millionaire "Mr. X," authored assassination plot. Buchanan thesis on method of assassination and conspirators involved admittedly based on speculation. According to Buchanan assassin 1 fired a shot from railway overpass in front of President's motorcade; assassin 2 fired three shots from Texas School Book Depository (TSBD); Oswald, as accomplice 3, aided assassin 2; accomplice 4 let Oswald leave building; accomplice 5 ordered Oswald's arrest prior to time he was discovered missing from TSBD; accomplice 6 followed Oswald and signaled accomplice 7 (Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit) who was to kill Oswald although it was Oswald who killed Tippit. Jack Ruby, according to Buchanan, was used by conspiracy to silence Oswald. Buchanan sets forth so-called "official" version and doubts single assassin Oswald fired all shots. Refutation of his doubts set forth. Buchanan alleges the assassination plot was not a communist plot since communists would not have benefited from President Kennedy's death. Buchanan claims that Oswald was associated with FBI and probably CIA. He also claims that municipal and Federal police investigators are conspiring to hide evidence in the assassination and

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

to persuade important witnesses to change or to withhold their testimony because the "truth" would tend to discredit the Government of the U.S. Buchanan devotes 40 of 192 pages to historical discussion on the assassinations of President Lincoln - 1865; President Garfield - 1881; and President McKinley - 1901. Buchanan's book does not present any facts which would cause us to change our conclusion that Oswald acted alone as the assassin of President Kennedy. Set forth as an enclosure to the attached letter to the President's Commission is a listing of some claims made by Buchanan on the assassination matter in his book as well as our refutations of those claims. The attached letter also encloses for the Commission a copy of the French version of book entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy," which has been reviewed at the Bureau and found to make the same claims in a somewhat abridged form.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission.

DETAILS:

Re memorandum Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont 5-14-64 captioned "Book Entitled 'Who Killed Kennedy?'" which indicated the President's Commission has asked the Bureau to review the book for our comments. The Director noted: "I want it thoroughly reviewed. H."

The book has been obtained and reviewed in accordance with the Director's instructions. As requested during the testimony of the Director and Assistant to the Director Belmont, the Commission is being advised by attached letter of allegations of Buchanan in the book which can be refuted by facts as well as our conclusion that Buchanan presents no facts on the assassination which contradict our findings in the assassination matter.

AUTHOR:

The author of the book is Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., who was born 3-14-19, Baltimore, Maryland. He attended Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, for one year 1936-37 and The George Washington University, Washington, D. C., for one year 1939-40. Buchanan was inducted into the U.S. Army in 1942 and released from active duty in 1946 with the rank of captain. Our investigation of Buchanan disclosed extensive Communist Party history. He joined the CP in 1948 while working for the "Washington Evening Star" as a reporter and was discharged in 1948 by that paper after admission of CP membership to an official of the paper. He was extremely active in communist causes

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

from 1948 to 1956 and on interview by Bureau Agents in 1952 and 1953 admitted CP membership. During an interview in 1957 he claimed to have left the CP in 1956. He was on the Security Index from 1949 to 1961. He is now carried on the Reserve Index in view of his connection with the field of journalism. According to the jacket on his book, Buchanan now lives in Paris and is involved with a firm planning the maintenance of the City of Paris accounting records by means of electronic computers.

Buchanan was the author of several articles in the French newspaper "L'Express" in February, March, and April, 1964, which cast doubt on Oswald's guilt in the assassination, claimed Oswald was an FBI informant and/or CIA agent, and set forth his theory about a conspiracy of wealthy men in Texas to kill President Kennedy because he was negotiating with Premier Khrushchev and reducing "cold war" tensions. Copies of the articles and translations thereof have been furnished the President's Commission.

PREFACE OF BOOK:

According to the Preface, the "entire text of the report you are about to read" was filed in Washington in March, 1964, with the President's Commission at the request of a "staff member of that commission." Curiously enough, Buchanan states that he is dedicating the book to the "group of men who are conducting the investigation of the President's Commission," who have an "immensely difficult assignment" which cannot be carried out unless each citizen with knowledge comes forward to disclose it. He also states that extracts of the report first appeared in "L'Express" in Paris. Buchanan claims that he discussed his views on the assassination with a Commission representative after an interview with Deputy Attorney General Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach, that interview having been arranged by Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts. We were aware of and have previously reported on Buchanan's contacts with Katzenbach and the Commission.

THESIS OF BOOK:

Buchanan's thesis is that Lee Harvey Oswald was merely a minor member of a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. The plot was organized because President Kennedy's progress in negotiating with the communists, such as the 1963 Moscow agreement to ban nuclear weapons testing, displeased wealthy and influential Texas oilmen. Buchanan claimed that such wealthy men did not want to see an end to the "cold war" because disarmament would injure their investments in the oil and defense-type industries.

Another reason they had for wanting to eliminate President Kennedy was for fear he would reduce the 27½ per cent oil depletion allowance which benefited them so greatly.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

Buchanan states that the wealthy oilmen felt that while President Kennedy's successor, President Johnson, might hold nearly the same views on civil rights and foreign policy matters as President Kennedy, President Johnson had been chosen by them to succeed the late Speaker Sam Rayburn to defend their interests in Washington. Buchanan states that it would be fantastic if President Johnson was in any way involved in the plot to kill President Kennedy. He further states that no such implication is intended.

Buchanan alleges that a Texas millionaire identified only as "Mr. X" was the author of the plot to kill President Kennedy. "Mr. X" supposedly had three enemies: 1. The Italian oil magnate Enrico Mattei whose extensive business holdings and undercutting of American oil prices upset "Mr. X"; 2. President Kennedy; and 3. Soviet Premier Khrushchev. All of these men, according to Buchanan, stood between "Mr. X" and world domination. Buchanan implies that "Mr. X" could have been behind the airplane crash in October, 1962, in which Mattei was killed in Italy. He states that "Mr. X," by having President Kennedy assassinated, would not only get "rid of" him, but would also discredit Khrushchev by having everything point to the fact that Oswald was a communist who had been trained in Russia. To prevent Oswald from revealing anything about the authors and plans of the conspiracy, he was, according to Buchanan, to be killed before capture. Since this was not done, then it was necessary for the conspirators to arrange for him to be killed before being brought to trial.

BUCHANAN VERSION:

Buchanan sets forth his version of the way the assassination was carried out by seven individuals working for "Mr. X." In introducing his version, Buchanan admits that he is dealing with the realm of speculation and that all the elements of his hypothesis, some of which may be incorrect in detail, are based on probabilities. This approach by Buchanan shows the weakness already attributed to him by responsible reviewers of his writings about the assassination of President Kennedy. Buchanan, as well as others who oppose Oswald's guilt as the sole assassin, admittedly are basing their case on: 1. reports in the press which during the early days after the assassination were confused and contradictory; 2. false and vicious rumors and hoaxes which have been fostered by irresponsible public officials as well as by individuals; 3. motives which could be monetary; and 4. views which represent their economic, political, and social thinking. It would be surprising, indeed, if Buchanan with his communist background did not disclaim Oswald as a real communist and claim that he was instead a double agent working or to be working in the future against communist causes. In addition, commentators such as Buchanan are hurrying into print before the report of the President's Commission is

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

published to capitalize on interest in the matter. Facts already known to us on the assassination, if published, would refute many of the claims being made now concerning the assassination.

SEVEN CONSPIRATORS:

According to Buchanan, there were 2 assassins. Assassin 1 fired one shot from the railway overpass in front of the President's motorcade and fled, leaving his murder weapon on that bridge. Assassin 2, who had been hidden in the TSBD between closing time the night before and opening on the morning of the assassination, fired 3 shots with a weapon brought to him by Oswald or some other person working in the building. His 3 shots had three purposes: to accomplish the assassination of the President if Assassin 1 could not carry out his mission; to act as a diversion to permit the escape of Assassin 1; and to show some shots came from the building where Oswald had been working so that he could be caught as the scapegoat in the plot. Assassin 2 probably escaped the TSBD dressed as a policeman.

Oswald, according to Buchanan, was Accomplice 3. He purchased the rifle for the plot, guided Assassin 2 into the TSBD and the stockroom, brought him the rifle, and immediately after the assassination, was found on the second floor of the TSBD. Thereafter, Oswald was permitted to leave the building in violation of police orders.

Accomplice 4 gave the order to let Oswald leave the building. He is reportedly a police officer.

Accomplice 5 is a police official who gave the order to arrest Oswald prior to the time he was discovered missing from the TSBD. He had fore knowledge of Oswald's part in the plot.

Accomplice 6 was probably a detective not dressed in official uniform. He followed Oswald after leaving the TSBD and when Oswald left his boarding house Accomplice 6 gave the signal to Accomplice 7 who was waiting in a police car around the corner.

Accomplice 7 is identified by Buchanan as Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit who, best evidence shows, was killed by Oswald. According to Buchanan, Accomplice 7 was to kill Oswald so that the latter's knowledge of the conspiracy would be silenced. Accomplice 7 was given the assignment to "make amends for a career in which he had not ever managed to secure the favour of the officers above him." However, Accomplice 7 "bungled" his last assignment. Later, Oswald was captured alive in the Texas Theatre.

According to Buchanan, Jack Ruby, a gangster with whom the Dallas Police were on "intimate terms," must have been involved in "some

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
E: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

way with the man he slew" (Oswald). Buchanan claims that men like Ruby do not kill out of patriotic fervor or to avenge the widow of a "martyred leader," but to prevent someone from confessing and from implicating associates in a crime.

We have developed no facts or documents to substantiate Buchanan's speculative theory of conspiracy and seven conspirators.

BUCHANAN DOUBTS "OFFICIAL" VERSION:

Buchanan states that the "official" theses which he sets forth on the assassination will be those on which the police of Dallas and the FBI appear to be in general agreement. He also states that his analysis of them is not based on mere press speculations but on the official sources. What he fails to mention is that his analysis actually speculates on what has been reported to have been said by the police of Dallas and the FBI.

Buchanan states that the first "official" thesis is that the shots fired at the presidential car came from one direction, a lone assassin in the 6th floor window of the TSBD. He says he doubts this because the doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas first reported the wound in President Kennedy's throat as an entrance wound indicating the bullet came from in front of the motorcade, but were later talked into changing their report on the wound after the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital reported the wound in the throat was an exit-type wound. Doctors at Parkland Hospital have stated that their main purpose was to sustain life and not to closely examine the sources of wounds and the paths of projectiles inside the President's body.

Buchanan states some witnesses reacted as if the shots had come from in front of the motorcade. In our inquiries there were several who said this, but numerous others have said they believe the shots came from behind the President.

Buchanan also, in his effort to show the shots came from in front of the President, states that an assassin could have been on the railway overpass in front of the motorcade since the overpass was unguarded on that day. Buchanan either is lying deliberately or does not know the facts: there was a police guard on the railway overpass and he, along with several civilian witnesses also on that bridge, denied seeing anything to indicate an assassin fired a weapon from the bridge.

Buchanan states that no mention was made of a wound in President Kennedy's back by doctors at Parkland Hospital although the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital claims that there was such a wound.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

He states it hard to believe that doctors at Parkland failed to discover the wound in spite of the statement by those doctors that the reason they did not notice it was because President Kennedy was lying on his back during their life-saving efforts. He implies that the wound was invented to prove all the shots came from behind.

Buchanan claims that the second "official" thesis is that the marksman who fired all the shots was Oswald. He claims that an investigator for the President's Commission informed him that if more than three shots are conclusively established, it may be assumed that there were two assassins. This is so because the investigator stated that no man could have fired four shots in the 5 to 6 seconds. He claims that a news story shortly after the assassination claimed a small round bullet hole in the windshield of the President's car. What Buchanan fails to state is that the newsman later said the glass splintering could have been caused by a ricochet from inside the car. Laboratory examination of the windshield showed that it was cracked by a projectile from behind.

Buchanan claims that Oswald's Marine Corps record for marksmanship shows that he was one of the worst shots in the Marines or in any other military service and could not have been the successful assassin based on his past record. This seems hard to accept since Oswald was rated in the "sharpshooter" class which even Buchanan admits is the intermediate class between the top class, "expert," and the bottom class, "marksman."

Buchanan states that the third "official" thesis is that police have proved by scientific evidence that Oswald fired the murder weapon. He states that the FBI has denied that palm prints were found on the rifle used in the assassination. No such statement has been made by a representative of this Bureau. The truth is that a latent print lifted from the rifle barrel was identified by the Identification Division as the right palm print of Oswald.

Buchanan claims that the paraffin test made on Oswald's hands and cheek by the Dallas PD after arrest revealed that he had powder residues on his hands but none on his cheek. This means, Buchanan claims, that Oswald may have fired the pistol said to have been used in the killing of Police Officer Tippit, but that the absence of powder on his cheek shows he did not fire the assassination rifle since there would have been gunpowder residues on his right cheek. Buchanan does not tell all about the paraffin test. It is regarded as unreliable and inconclusive. Evidence by Bureau experts has been given to the Commission already to that effect.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

Buchanan states that the fourth "official" thesis is that Oswald remained upstairs in the school book building while fellow-workers went to the street to see the President, and that after they had left, he went into the stockroom and remained alone there. He claims there are no witnesses to confirm this. In fact, he says, a photographer filmed the 6th floor window at 12:30. The photograph shows two silhouettes in the stockroom as well as a large clock on the roof of the building which shows the time as 12:30. The Bureau is not aware of such a photograph although we do have a photograph of the 6th floor reportedly taken about the assassination time. It does not show what can be identified as human forms in windows on the 6th floor of the building.

Buchanan claims that the fifth "official" thesis is that after the assassination Oswald hid the rifle, descended to the second floor lunchroom, took out a bottle from the automatic drink dispenser and began to drink it before the TSBD superintendent, Roy S. Truly, and a policeman reached the second floor in checking out the building. Buchanan alleges that Oswald must have been the "fastest runner since the great Olympic title holder, Jesse Owens," to have done all the above before Truly and the policeman arrived on the second floor. Truly has advised that he saw Oswald on the second floor of the building in about two or three minutes after the assassination. A survey was made by Bureau Agents to determine the times taken using various routes and rates of speed to arrive at the first floor from the assassination window on the 6th floor. The longest normal time period was just over three and a half minutes.

NOT A COMMUNIST PLOT ACCORDING TO BUCHANAN:

Buchanan alleges that the assassination of President Kennedy was not a communist plot in spite of Oswald's past defection to the Soviet Union and his pro-Castro activities in the months prior to the assassination. He claims that the Soviet communists could not have gained in their efforts to aid world peace by having President Kennedy killed. Such a move would have hurt peace efforts by the Soviets. He claims that Castro Cuba would not have gained either since a campaign was underway both by Kennedy and Castro to relieve the tensions between Cuba and the U.S. As for the Chinese Communists, Buchanan claims they too would have gained nothing from the assassination since President Kennedy had reportedly said that he did not think the islands of Quemoy and Matsu off the China coast in the hands of Chiang Kai-shek should be defended by American naval forces if attacked by the Chinese Communists. Buchanan also states that "domestic" communists in the U.S. could not have benefited from

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

President Kennedy's assassination since the drive against American communists under the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations had not been intensified under the Kennedy leadership.

Buchanan alleges falsely that the Director has stated that "there was no basis to believe that U.S. Communists had been involved in Oswald's plot in any way." Stories appearing in the press leaked from our report to the Commission in December, 1963, stated that evidence pointed to Oswald as a lone killer of Kennedy. Our report did not single out any group as not being involved.

OSWALD LINKED TO GOVERNMENT AGENCY:

Buchanan alleges that Oswald was associated with the FBI and probably the CIA. He bases his claims on the fact that the press reported that the name, telephone number, and license number of SA James P. Hosty were in Oswald's notebook and that Oswald received a passport within 24-hours in New Orleans in June, 1963, despite his prior defection to the Soviet Union and his participation in pro-Castro activities. He also looks on the statement of Chief Justice Warren about the necessity to withhold some matters in the inquiry from the public as evidence of an association of Oswald with a Government agency.

BUCHANAN OPINION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT:

According to Buchanan, "every citizen of the United States knows privately" that if you "know" someone at Police Headquarters you can "fix" a parking ticket and that if you know somebody high enough it is "quite literally possible to get away with murder." This negative attitude is undoubtedly responsible for a claim he makes on the final page of his book--page 192--to the effect that municipal and Federal police investigators are engaged in a conspiracy to hide key evidence in the assassination and to persuade important witnesses to change or to withhold their testimony because the "truth" in the assassination case (as alleged by Buchanan) would tend to discredit the Government of the United States.

In a discussion of the extent of organized crime in the United States, Buchanan states that business executives, labor leaders, and politicians have been guilty of employing "gangsters" to accomplish their objectives. He also refers to the Director as stating in 1939 that files on all major criminals sought by the FBI show that these criminals were on "intimate and cordial terms with professional politicians." The statement by the Director closest to the meaning of Buchanan's reference was found in the Director's speech to the International Association of Chiefs of Police in San Francisco on 10-10-39:

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

"Since we are frankly considering the problems and difficulties of law enforcement, let us examine another evil wrecker of popular public respect. I refer to the matter of corruption. There have been instances wherein vicious criminals, even professional murders, have been allowed to go free by persons who blemished the name of law enforcement by calling themselves peace officers. It is true that law enforcement has been stifled by crooked politicians."

Curiously enough, after building up the idea of corruption among politicians in this country in the past, Buchanan later claims that today there is "less corruption of the politicians on the highest levels than there used to be" when the Director made the remarks above.

HISTORICAL MATERIAL IN BOOK:

Buchanan devotes 40 out of 192 pages of his book to a discussion of the assassinations of President Lincoln in 1865, President Garfield in 1881, and President McKinley in 1901 and the implication of the assassins in various conspiracies. He uses this approach to claim that the 3 assassinations were the result of conspiracies or beneficial to opponents of the 3 assassinated Presidents and thus history shows that the pattern of conspiracy in the past was, therefore, present in the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963.

INCONSISTENCY OF BUCHANAN BOOK AND ARTICLES:

In Buchanan's article in "L'Express" of 4-9-64, Buchanan set forth his version of the conspiracy to kill President Kennedy and stated that leading the wealthy oilman behind the conspiracy was a "Mr. H." Buchanan, it is noted, openly mentioned in the article that Mr. H. L. Hunt was one of the wealthy men in Dallas, and while he did not specify that Mr. H. L. Hunt was the "Mr. H" behind the conspiracy, Buchanan certainly made that inference. In his book "Who Killed Kennedy?" Buchanan omits any mention of Mr. Hunt by name and has changed the author of the conspiracy from "Mr. H" to "Mr. X." What Buchanan had in mind in making the change is not known. However, it is possible to offer conjecture that he wanted to avoid possible libel suits in connection with the book.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

CONCLUSION:

As a result of a thorough review and analysis of Buchanan's book "Who Killed Kennedy?," it has been determined that Buchanan presents no facts which cause us to change our conclusion that Oswald, acting alone, was the assassin of President Kennedy. Set forth as an enclosure to the attached letter to the President's Commission is a listing of some claims made by Buchanan on the assassination matter in his book as well as our refutations of those claims.

FRENCH VERSION OF BOOK:

The French version of "Who Killed Kennedy?" has been reviewed after receipt from the Legal Attache, Paris. It is entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy" and is a somewhat abridged version of the English text. It covers the same claims and items that Buchanan sets forth in the English version although the wording is reduced in certain portions. The French version also includes several photographs of the assassination area in Dallas which are attributed to the French newspaper "L'Express" in which Buchanan's articles appeared earlier. A copy of the French version is also being furnished to the President's Commission by attached letter.

- 11 -

May 22, 1964

62-46855-274

[Redacted]
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15221

Dear [Redacted]

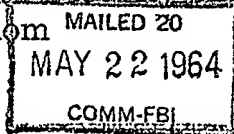
Mr. Hoover received your letter of May 14th with the enclosed copy of "None Dare Call It Treason" and asked me to explain that information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. Further, it is contrary to his policy to comment on literature not prepared by personnel of this Bureau. Therefore, he trusts you will understand why he is not in a position to comment along the lines you have requested.

Enclosed is some literature which it is hoped will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

Enclosures (4)
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
4-1-61 LEB Intro.
4-17-62 Internal Security Statement
Faith in Freedom



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JUN 10 1964

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R. W. Smith
Granger

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Don
Jim

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B.S.

NOTE: Correspondent was the subject of an Atomic Energy Applicant Investigation in 1950. Nothing derogatory was developed. "None Dare Call It Treason" has been brought to our attention in the past and a cursory review of it gives a reflection of the conservative approach and thought about issues and events on the global and national scene pertaining to the inroads of communism into the affairs of our Government and society. It is self-described as dissecting the failures of the Eisenhower Administration just as effectively as it details the blunders of the Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson Administrations. It allegedly documents the concurrent decay in American's schools, churches and press which has conditioned the American people to accept 20 years of retreat in the face of the communist enemy. Many references are made to the Director and "Right-wing" figures such as Dan Smoot, Skousen and Schwarz and others are recommended reading. The HCUA and U. S. Government Printing Office are suggested as sources of additional material. The Director's book, "Masters of Deceit," is also recommended reading. Bufiles reflect this book has yet to be reviewed and due to the many references to the Director, FBI and Assistant Director's William C. Sullivan's speeches on communist infiltration into the clergy, this book will be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for appropriate review.

SAC, New York

June 18, 1964

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1-N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1-W. C. Sullivan
1-W. A. Branigan/J. M. Sizoo
1-R. S. Garner
1-B. M. Suttler 1 Section T.
1- ① Yellow
2-Orig & copy

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain the indicated copies of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit.

- #1*
2ccs rec'd
7-10-64
1cc Budington
1cc-105-62555
(Oswald)
pm-3
1. **OSWALD: Assassin Or Fall Guy?** by Joachim Joesten, published by Marzani & Munsell, Incorporated, 100 West 23 Street, New York 11, New York; \$3.95. (Publishers' Weekly, 6-8-64, advertised the publication date as June 15, 1964.) **TWO COPIES**
 2. **THE DALLAS AFFAIR** by Leo Sauvage, to be published September 18, 1964 (according to Publishers' Weekly, 6-8-64), by Random House, Incorporated, 457 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York; price not known. **ONE COPY**

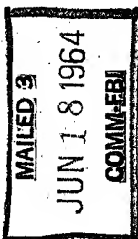
NOTE: Above books requested by Soviet Section for review in connection with the "Oswald Case," The books are not available in numerous bookstores in the city nor in the Bureau Library. After the books have served their purpose in the Soviet Section they will be filed in the Bureau Library.

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- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Mohr
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Rosen
- 1 - Sullivan

June 3, 1964

REC-41

105-82555-4020

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

- 1 - Malley
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Sizoo
- 1 - Mail Room

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the request of the Commission for this Bureau to review the book, "Who Killed Kennedy?" by Thomas G. Buchanan.

Attached are two copies of a memorandum dated June 3, 1964, at Washington, D. C., containing certain claims made by Buchanan on the assassination of President Kennedy that are not substantiated by the results of our inquiry. For your information, Buchanan presents no factual material which would contradict the results of our inquiry in the assassination matter or which would substantiate Buchanan's speculation that a conspiracy was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Also, enclosed is a copy of the French version of Buchanan's book entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy." Copies of the English and French versions indicate that they contain the same allegations although the wordage varies in length. It is noted that the French version contains several photographs attributed to the French newspaper "L'Express," which carried the Buchanan articles previously furnished to you.

ENCLOSURE Background information concerning Buchanan from the files of this Bureau was furnished you by my letter dated March 17, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: See cover memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, 5/28/64, captioned "Who Killed Kennedy?" Book by Thomas G. Buchanan, prepared Enclosures (3) by JMS:hrt:tef.

JMS:klw (11) per
61 JUN 15 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
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COMM-FBI

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Gandy

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1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Rosen;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Sizoo

June 3, 1964

"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"
By Thomas G. Buchanan

CLAIMS AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

1. **CLAIM:** The railway overpass toward which the President's motorcade was heading when the assassination shots were fired was left unguarded on November 22, 1963, "contrary to the most elementary security provisions." Page 81.

INVESTIGATION: Our inquiry shows that the railway overpass was guarded by a patrolman of the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963, at the time the President's motorcade approached that point. In addition, there were several individuals who were on the overpass at the time the President was killed. None of the above individuals has furnished any evidence that an assassin fired at the President from the overpass.

2. **CLAIM:** The doctors who attended President Kennedy at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, reportedly told reporters that the first shot struck the President in the throat from the front and that the second shot struck the right side of his head, apparently coming from behind the President's car. According to Buchanan, several weeks after the assassination doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital, following a visit by Secret Service Agents showing them a document described as the autopsy report at Bethesda Naval Hospital, retracted their original statement concerning the nature of the throat wound. These doctors also stated that a new wound discovered at the autopsy had not been noticed in Dallas inasmuch as President Kennedy was lying on his back during efforts made to sustain his life and a back wound consequently would have been hidden from them. Pages 82-86.

INVESTIGATION: Doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital

did not retract previous statements made by them but did state that their efforts had been directed at keeping the President alive and not at performing an autopsy. The autopsy report prepared at

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PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION BY
LETTER 6-3-64. 62-46755-105-82555-4020

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"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

the Bethesda Naval Hospital concludes that the throat wound was an exit-type wound and that all the bullets striking President Kennedy were fired from a point behind him.

3. CLAIM: Oswald was one of the worst shots in the Marines or for that matter in any other military service. Page 81.

INVESTIGATION: Buchanan himself has stated that Oswald was in the "sharpshooter" class in his shooting in the Marine Corps. In addition, Buchanan has admitted that the "sharpshooter" class is an intermediate class between "expert" on the top and "marksman" on the bottom.

4. CLAIM: The FBI denied reports that Oswald had been seen repeatedly driving a car into a Dallas rifle range for target practice. Page 91.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI has made no such public denial. However, our investigation has shown that Oswald was lacking in ability to drive a car.

5. CLAIM: The FBI in an off-the-record briefing denied that palmprints were found on the rifle associated with the assassination of President Kennedy. Page 93.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI made no such denial. As a matter of fact, the FBI Identification Division identified a latent impression taken by the Dallas Police Department from the barrel of the rifle as the right palmprint of Oswald. It is noted that Mark Lane, in the "National Guardian" of December 19, 1963, alleged that the FBI in off-the-record briefings had announced that "no palm prints were found on the rifle."

6. CLAIM: The paraffin test made of Oswald's hands and right cheek following his arrest by the Dallas Police Department showed a residue of gunpowder on his hands but none on his cheek. Therefore, according to Buchanan, the test proves that Oswald could not have fired a rifle inasmuch as the rifle would have deposited residue of gunpowder on his right cheek. Pages 93-96.

INVESTIGATION: The paraffin test has been found by the FBI Laboratory to be extremely unreliable and inconclusive as to whether or not a person has fired a weapon.

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"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

7. CLAIM: A photographer filmed the sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository building at 12:30 the day of the assassination. This photograph shows two silhouettes in the stockroom and a clock on top of the building indicating the time as 12:30. Pages 96-97.

INVESTIGATION: Such a photograph is not known to the FBI. However, the FBI has a copy of a photographic print made from a movie film reportedly taken at the assassination scene. In the print an object appears in the window from which the assassination shots were fired. This photograph has been examined by the FBI Laboratory and the U.S. Navy Photographic Interpretation Center, Suitland, Maryland, and the conclusion was reached that the image seen in the window does not depict the form of a person or persons and is probably a stack of boxes later determined to have been in the room. No clock on top of the building appears in this photograph.

8. CLAIM: No employee who had access to the lunchroom at the Texas School Book Depository would have eaten his lunch on the sixth floor - "especially not Oswald, since it risked additional incrimination." However, an "outsider," hiding for a period of time prior to the assassination in the room on the sixth floor, would have required food. Pages 96-98.

INVESTIGATION: An employee of the Texas School Book Depository has advised that he ate lunch near the third double window on the southeast corner of the building on the sixth floor, sometime between 11:30 a.m. and 12 noon on November 22, 1963. The employee has stated that he left the remnants of his lunch, including bones of fried chicken, near the window after he had finished eating. He has also stated that he left the sixth floor a few minutes after noon to join two fellow employees who were eating their lunch on the fifth floor of the building. He has stated that he did not see Oswald or anyone else at the windows on the south side of the building during the time he was on the sixth floor for lunch.

9. CLAIM: Oswald would have had to have been "the fastest runner since the great Olympic title holder, Jesse Owens," to have fired the assassination shots, hidden the rifle on the sixth floor, descended to the second floor lunchroom, and obtained a soft drink from a dispensing machine before the building superintendent, Roy S. Truly, and a Dallas policeman confronted Oswald at the second floor lunchroom. Pages 98-100.

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"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

INVESTIGATION: A survey was conducted by FBI Agents to determine the time taken by various routes and speeds to follow Oswald's actions immediately after the assassination shots. It is noted that the survey was conducted at a fast walk except in areas where an individual would have walked at a normal pace so as not to arouse suspicion. The survey showed that, walking from the window on the sixth floor via stairways, it would have taken Oswald about one minute and forty-five seconds to reach the front door of the Texas School Book Depository. The longest period of time to make the same journey, allowing 30 seconds in the lunchroom and involving the use of a passenger elevator for part of the descent to the second floor, was found to be three minutes and forty-nine seconds. It is noted that Truly has advised that he and the police officer arrived at the lunchroom on the second floor of the building in about two or three minutes after the assassination took place.

10. CLAIM: The assassin who fired at President Kennedy from the railway overpass fled the scene and left the murder weapon on that bridge behind him. Page 107.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has failed to develop any indication that a second rifle used in the assassination was found near the railway overpass and that a second assassin was involved in the killing of President Kennedy.

11. CLAIM: The name of the rifle used in the assassination appeared on the rifle. Page 108.

INVESTIGATION: Examination of the rifle used in the assassination does not reveal the name of the manufacturer of the weapon. However, it is noted that there is an inscription thereon that the rifle was made in Italy.

12. CLAIM: The Post Office Box in Dallas to which Oswald had the rifle mailed was kept under both his name and that of "A. Hidell." Page 111.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has revealed that Oswald did not indicate on his application that others, including an "A. Hidell," would receive mail through the box in question, which was Post Office Box 2915 in Dallas. This box was obtained by Oswald on October 9, 1962, and relinquished by him on May 14, 1963.

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"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

13. **CLAIM:** A detailed and "remarkably correct description" of Oswald was sent out over the police radio in Dallas at 12:36 p.m., November 22, 1963. Pages 114-116.

INVESTIGATION: The radio logs of the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office show that no description of Oswald or any suspect in the assassination was broadcast at 12:36 p.m., November 22, 1963. Beginning at 12:43 p.m. and 12:49 p.m., respectively, and continuing until Oswald was taken into custody, the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office broadcast descriptions of an unnamed suspect described as a slender white male, 30 years old, five feet ten inches tall, 155 or 165 pounds, who was possibly carrying a rifle. This suspect was reportedly seen running from the Texas School Book Depository after the assassination. A description of Oswald taken from background information and the autopsy report on him indicates he was 24 years old, five feet nine inches tall, weighed an estimated 150 pounds and had brown hair and blue-gray eyes. Although the descriptions broadcast approximated Oswald's height and weight, those descriptions were not accurate as to his age and lacked specific details regarding the colors of his hair and eyes. No broadcasts were made before Oswald's arrest that named Oswald as a suspect or gave a description of him. It is also noted that inquiry has shown that Oswald did not become a suspect until he was reported missing from the book building at approximately 12:50 p.m.

14. **CLAIM:** Police knew Oswald's boardinghouse address, 1026 North Beckley Street. The sources of his address were the records of the Texas School Book Depository, the "Red Squad" of the Dallas Police Department, and the FBI, which had been given that address by Mrs. Ruth Paine, with whom Oswald's wife was living at the time. Page 119.

INVESTIGATION: The records of the Texas School Book Depository did not show his address as 1026 North Beckley Street, but did contain Mrs. Paine's residence in Irving, Texas, as his address. The Dallas Police Department has denied that it had any record of Oswald prior to the time of the assassination. Also, Mrs. Paine had not advised the FBI of Oswald's boardinghouse address prior to the assassination.

15. **CLAIM:** Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit was not in favor with his superiors in the Dallas Police Department and had gone ten years without a promotion. Page 120.

INVESTIGATION: A copy of the Dallas Police Department file on Police Officer J. D. Tippit furnished by that Department has been reviewed by this Bureau. While the file shows that

"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

disciplinary action was taken against Tippit on several occasions, it contains no information that he was "out of favor." The file, however, shows that Tippit had received several commendations for his performance of duty both from civilian sources and from the Dallas Police Department. Superiors and associates have advised that he was an average officer who was well liked and was not overly ambitious. Several associates have stated that Tippit had taken promotional examinations but they had no information as to the results. A review of the file fails to disclose any reference to promotional examinations offered or taken by Tippit. While he was not promoted to a grade higher than patrolman, Tippit did receive so-called "service" raises in salary on a periodic basis.

16. CLAIM: Police Officer Tippit, Jack Ruby and Oswald all lived within a few blocks of each other. Page 121.

INVESTIGATION: A survey by the Dallas Office of this Bureau has indicated that by the most direct routes available, Tippit's residence was seven miles from Ruby's residence and from Oswald's boardinghouse and that the distance between Ruby's residence and Oswald's boardinghouse was one and three-tenths miles.

17. CLAIM: Jack Ruby and Dallas Police Officer Tippit were described by Ruby's sister, Mrs. Eva Grant, to reporters as "like two brothers." Page 121.

INVESTIGATION: Mrs. Grant has stated that at no time before or after the assassination has she made such a statement to any reporter or group of reporters. She has also advised that she would not make such a statement under any circumstances, since it would be completely untrue and without foundation.

18. CLAIM: There are standing orders for police in Dallas as in other cities that radio cars of the type Tippit was driving must have two policemen in them. Page 121.

INVESTIGATION: It is true that Tippit was alone in his police car; however, it has been determined from officials of the Dallas Police Department that their policy requires about 80 percent of the patrolmen working the day shift, 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., as Tippit was on the day of the assassination, to work alone and that Tippit was one of the patrolmen assigned to work alone on that day.

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"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

19. CLAIM: Tippit was violating another order not to drive out of the sector of the city to which he had been assigned. Tippit was meant to be in downtown Dallas at the time he intercepted Oswald, shortly after Oswald had left his boardinghouse at 1026 North Beckley Street. Page 122.

INVESTIGATION: A review of Tippit's file in the Dallas Police Department and the radio log of that Department does not show that Tippit should have been in downtown Dallas at the time he confronted Oswald. The radio log shows that at 12:54 p.m. he advised the police radio dispatcher he was in the Oak Cliff area and that he was told to remain available for any emergency coming in. The Dallas Police file on Tippit shows that Tippit was moved from his regular area to cover an area closer to the assassination scene.

20. CLAIM: There are witnesses - "anonymous, it seems" - who saw Oswald run into a vacant lot, eject the spent shells from his revolver after shooting, and reload that revolver. Page 126.

INVESTIGATION: Our inquiry has developed witnesses and these witnesses, not anonymous as claimed by Buchanan, have advised that they saw Oswald apparently trying to unload his revolver near the location where Tippit was shot.

21. CLAIM: Oswald was arrested in the Texas Theater at 1:36 p.m. on November 22, 1963. Page 126.

INVESTIGATION: The radio log of the Dallas Police Department shows that Oswald was reported in the Texas Theater at 1:45 p.m., by a squad car. The same radio log shows that shortly after 1:51 p.m., the radio dispatcher received a report of the arrest of Oswald. The radio log of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office shows that at 1:53 p.m., the report was given that Oswald had been taken into custody.

22. CLAIM: The Dallas Police officers who arrested Oswald "beat him up" after they had disarmed him. Page 126.

INVESTIGATION: A Special Agent of this Bureau on the scene at the time of the arrest of Oswald has advised that Oswald was not mistreated and that no force was used to subdue him other than that necessary to overcome his armed resistance.

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"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

23. CLAIM: Oswald was first questioned "exclusively about the Tippit murder." Police, as long as they were able to maintain the prisoner in isolation, permitted him to think that he was just a suspect in that murder. Page 127.

INVESTIGATION: Special Agents of this Bureau were present during the early hours of questioning of Oswald at Dallas Police Headquarters, at which time Oswald vigorously denied having shot President Kennedy and Tippit.

24. CLAIM: Oswald insisted on his right to see a lawyer, making this demand before reporters, yet for two days of "persistent questioning" this right was "relentlessly denied him." Page 127.

INVESTIGATION: Oswald was advised following his arrest of his right to counsel by both a Dallas police officer and by FBI Agents present during the early interrogation of Oswald. Oswald, when arraigned at about 7 p.m., November 22, 1963, was advised by Justice of the Peace David Johnston of his right to an attorney's services. Late that night representatives of the Dallas Civil Liberties Union went to the Dallas Police Department and later departed satisfied that Oswald had been advised of this right. There is no indication Oswald made any attempt to contact an attorney on November 22, 1963. Again on November 23, 1963, Oswald was advised by a Dallas police official of his right to have an attorney. At that time Oswald indicated he wished to call attorney John J. Abt of New York City. He was taken from his cell on three separate occasions on that date to place collect calls via public telephones in the Dallas Police Headquarters, but on each occasion he was unable to make contact with Abt in New York City. Abt is an attorney who has represented the Communist Party, USA, in its litigation on several occasions with the Government of the U. S.

25. CLAIM: The Texas School Book Depository is owned and operated by the city government of Dallas and, therefore, Oswald was a municipal employee. Pages 131, 143, 151 and 155.

INVESTIGATION: The Texas School Book Depository is not a government agency of any municipality, county, state or Federal jurisdiction. It is a private concern which receives and distributes books to its various customers, including educational institutions. Therefore, Oswald, in his employment at the Texas School Book Depository, was not a municipal employee.

HRT

"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

26. CLAIM: Among the papers found on Oswald by the Dallas Police Department was the name of Joseph Hosty of the Dallas Office of the FBI. In addition, information on papers found on Oswald recorded Hosty's home telephone number, office telephone number and car license number. This information appeared in the "Houston Post" and the source was reported to be Assistant District Attorney William Alexander. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: The Hosty referred to by Buchanan is undoubtedly Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., of our Dallas Office. Oswald's address directory, which was found by the Dallas Police Department in Oswald's boardinghouse room, did not contain Special Agent Hosty's home telephone number. The directory did contain, however, his correct name, the telephone number and street address of the Dallas FBI Office, and the entry "MU 8605" or "MV 8605." Special Agent Hosty gave his name and the Dallas Office telephone number and street address to Mrs. Ruth Paine in contacting her on November 1, 1963, regarding Oswald's residence. Mrs. Paine has stated that she gave that data to Oswald. [redacted] has stated that she recorded Special Agent Hosty's license number on an occasion when he was at the Paine residence and gave it to Oswald. The 1962 license number of the automobile assigned to Special Agent Hosty on November 1, 1963, was MU 8605.

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b7c

27. CLAIM: The "Philadelphia Inquirer" of December 8, 1963, contained an article stating that Hosty had seen Oswald shortly after he had left New Orleans in September, 1963. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: Special Agent Hosty has furnished an affidavit stating that at no time prior to the assassination of President Kennedy had he ever seen or talked to Oswald. In addition, Hosty stated that he had never made any attempt to develop him as an informant or source of information.

28. CLAIM: Oswald was a double agent. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: The Director of the FBI, John Edgar Hoover, has furnished the Commission with an affidavit categorically denying that Oswald was ever an informant of the FBI, was ever assigned a symbol number in that capacity, and was ever paid any amount of money by the FBI in any regard. It is noted that the Central Intelligence Agency has denied that Oswald was ever associated with it in any capacity.

29. CLAIM: The Walter-McCarran Act specifically calls for anyone who has attempted to renounce his U.S. citizenship to file an affidavit stating why he believes he should receive a U.S. passport. Page 151.

kao *fw*

"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

INVESTIGATION: The Internal Security Act of 1950 (McCarran Act) contains no reference to an affidavit required by U.S. citizen who has attempted to expatriate himself.

30. CLAIM: It appears that the FBI knew Oswald possessed the alleged assassination rifle prior to the assassination of President Kennedy because it would seem unlikely that within one day the FBI could trace the rifle as coming from a mail order house in Chicago. Page 153.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI had no knowledge that Oswald possessed the assassination rifle prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. The tracing of the rifle purchased by Oswald under an assumed name from the mail order house in Chicago was completed by the FBI on November 23, 1963, regardless of Buchanan's claim.

31. CLAIM: Oswald's rifle was not taken away from him even though on April 10, 1963, there was good reason to suspect he had already used it to attempt to kill General Edwin A. Walker. Page 153.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI did not investigate the attempted assassination of General Walker on April 10, 1963, and had no reason to regard Oswald as a suspect in that attempted murder until December 3, 1963, when [redacted] furnished information that Oswald had, on the night in question, attempted to kill General Walker. The Dallas Police Department has also indicated that it had no record of Oswald prior to the assassination and had never developed or considered Oswald as a suspect in the attempted shooting of General Walker.

b6
b7c

32. CLAIM: It can be inferred from the fact that General Walker's name and telephone number were in Oswald's notebook that Oswald and General Walker were known to each other. Page 154.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has developed no indication that Oswald and General Walker were known to each other. General Walker has been publicly quoted as saying he did not know anything about Oswald until Oswald was arrested for the assassination of the President.

kaof

5/15/64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 14, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: BOOK ENTITLED "WHO KILLED KENNEDY"

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Memorandum dated May 9, 1964, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Tolson referred to the book "Who Killed Kennedy" by Thomas G. Buchanan. The Commission indicated a copy of the book would be made available to the Bureau for the Bureau's comments.

Book Reviews

Today, while at the President's Commission, [redacted] advised Malley that the only copy the Commission had of this book had been taken by the Commission Chairman, Chief Justice Earl Warren, and no other copies were available.

b6
b7c

Referral/Consult

Malley was advised by [redacted]

[redacted] Mr. Helms stated upon receipt a copy of the book would be immediately made available to the Bureau.

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Papich

✓ 162-46855
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 11 1964

JRM:mpd (9)

JUN 10 1964

Want to thoroughly reviewed.

REC-41

4020

memo Sullivan

5-28-64

36-X-64
6-X-64

5/5/64

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
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Mohr _____
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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan
FROM : R. W. Smith

DATE: June 11, 1964

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT"
BY DAVID WISE AND THOMAS B. ROSS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER (62-46855)

Background

Captioned book is scheduled to be published by Random House on June 22, 1964, and has already received considerable publicity.

The book was reviewed by the Research-Satellite Section.

Referral/Consult

The Authors

Neither Wise, Washington correspondent for the "New York Herald Tribune," nor Ross, Washington correspondent for the "Chicago Sun-Times," has been investigated by the Bureau. We have had infrequent contact with them, and our files disclose no derogatory information. Wise contacted the Bureau in August, 1963, when he advised that he and Ross were collaborating on this book. He was furnished public source information regarding the Bureau's jurisdiction and operations in the internal security field. He contacted the Bureau again in January, 1964, regarding Soviet officials who have been declared persona non grata, at which time he declined our offer to check the pertinent portions of the book for accuracy. Wise and Ross were also the authors of the book, "The U-2 Affair," published in 1962. This book was critical of CIA, which claimed that most of the material was pure fiction.

"The Invisible Government"

The authors claim that there is a "shadow government" composed of the ten agencies (including the FBI) which make up the intelligence community as well as business firms and institutions "which are seemingly private." This "invisible

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Gunn

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Papich

1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Mr. Condon

JFC:cre
(10)

REC-1162-46855-272
10 JUN 23 1964

b6
b7C

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT"
BY DAVID WISE AND THOMAS B. ROSS

government" collects intelligence, conducts espionage, and directs special operations ranging from political warfare to paramilitary activities and full-scale invasion. Many of its decisions involve peace or war, and the authors question whether this "invisible government" is compatible with our system of government, which is based on the consent of the governed.

Origin and Development

The "invisible government" is alleged to have been born with the creation of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) during World War II. It was OSS which set the pattern of combining special operations with gathering intelligence information, which has been followed by CIA since it was organized in 1947. Another step was taken in 1949 when CIA was authorized to account for its expenditures solely on the certification of its Director. Allen Dulles, who became CIA Director in 1953, is described as "the man who placed his stamp upon the Invisible Government more than any other," because it was under his direction that "the CIA enjoyed its greatest expansion, particularly in the field of government-shaking operations overseas."

The authors claim that John McCone, present CIA Director, is the head of the "invisible government," and that "CIA is at its heart." While they note the establishment of the National Security Agency (NSA) in 1952 and the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) in 1961, the authors claim that these were essentially administrative reorganizations, and that the only real change in the "invisible government" since 1947 has been a vast increase in its size, scope, power and importance, "with a minimum of Congressional or public examination."

The "Special Group"

The authors claim that the important decisions regarding the activities of the "invisible government" are made by "a small, shadowy directorate" known as the "Special Group," frequently without the knowledge of the National Security Council (NSC), to which CIA is responsible. They state that the existence of this "Special Group" is virtually unknown outside the intelligence agencies and that it has operated "in an atmosphere of secrecy exceeding that of any branch of the United States Government." While its composition has varied slightly, the "Special Group" has generally included the Director of CIA, the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense, and the Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs.

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT"
BY DAVID WISE AND THOMAS B. ROSS

Need for Greater Control

The authors contend that, because the "invisible government" operates secretly and "outside the normal Constitutional checks and balances," it poses a threat to our system of government, and they caution against the "danger of succumbing to the enemy's morality by too eagerly embracing his methods." They urge that special operations be launched only after the most careful deliberation by the President, acting on advice not only from officials within the intelligence community but also from those with wide responsibilities in foreign affairs. They also call for the establishment of a Joint Congressional Committee to supervise CIA's activities on the ground that, while the secret intelligence machinery of our Government can never be totally reconciled with our democratic traditions, the solution is not to dismantle this machinery but to bring it under greater control.

Criticism of CIA

The book deals almost exclusively with CIA's activities, and this Agency is subject to extensive criticism on the ground that it conducts its own foreign policy without being subject to Presidential or Congressional control and that its intelligence activities are slanted to justify its special operations. Among the operations discussed are the Cuban invasion, the overthrow of the Mossadegh and Arbenz regimes in Iran and Guatemala respectively, interference in internal affairs in Laos and South Vietnam, support of Chinese Nationalist insurgents in Burma over the opposition of the Burmese Government, participation in the Indonesian rebellion in 1958, and the U-2 incident.

Numerous CIA officials and "cover" businesses are identified. According to the June 7, 1964, issue of "The Evening Star," CIA is deeply disturbed over the "unnecessary exposure of previously unsurfaced personnel" and considers the book as making 150 disclosures which constitute breaches of security. An article in the June 10, 1964, issue of "The New York Times," said that Bennett Cerf, head of Random House, confirmed reports that CIA had contended that parts of the book were inaccurate, but claimed that he had not received a list of the inaccuracies from CIA although it had been requested three weeks ago.

Comments on FBI

The treatment of the other agencies which allegedly constitute the "invisible government" is sketchy. The portion dealing with the Bureau (pp. 200-202) points out

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT"

BY DAVID WISE AND THOMAS B. ROSS

that, as an intelligence agency, the Bureau is part of the "invisible government" although its budget ranks it as "one of the smaller units of the Invisible Government, even though its counterespionage work is vital to national security." The authors point out that the Bureau is represented on the United States Intelligence Board; that its counterespionage work is handled by the "hush-hush division Number 5...the Domestic Intelligence Division, headed by William C. Sullivan"; that the Bureau has Agents overseas, "usually under the cover of 'legal attaches'"; that "the FBI has a liaison man who reports to work at the CIA headquarters in Langley every day"; and that a "squad supervisor is assigned to intelligence" in all of the FBI's field offices.

The Director's testimony is quoted correctly. The information regarding the Bureau's employees and budget was taken from the Director's testimony before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations on January 29, 1964. With reference to the authors' claim that approximately 20 per cent of the 650,000 investigations conducted by the Bureau were internal security type cases, the exact total, according to the Director's testimony cited above, was 636,371, and no breakdown was indicated concerning the percentage of these cases which were internal security matters. Although not set forth in the Director's testimony, the actual number of security matters investigated totalled 105,126, approximately 16 per cent. However, in the Director's testimony on February 8, 1960, before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations relative to the Bureau's 1961 appropriation, he stated that 97,438 of the 513,855 investigative matters (approximately 19 per cent) investigated by the Bureau during the previous year related to internal security matters. This may have been used by the authors for their estimate.

The summary of the Soviet attempt to recruit a CIA employee during 1963 which resulted in persona non grata action against Gennadiy Sevastyanov is accurate. The defections of William Martin, Bernon Mitchell, and Victor Hamilton are mentioned briefly in the authors' discussion of the NSA, as is the case of Sergeant Jack Dunlap, who is alleged to have received \$60,000 during the two years prior to his suicide when he furnished information to the Soviets (pp 206-208).

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. The advance proofs are enclosed.

h *DEM/mau*

WJ *JFC* *PSJ*
Ran *EPC*
SWW

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *wcs*

DATE: July 15, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "RACE AND RADICALISM:
THE NAACP AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY
IN CONFLICT" BY WILSON RECORD
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER (62-46855)

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

Captioned book, just published by Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, was forwarded by the Crime Records Division to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review.

Book Financed by Ford Fund for the Republic

This book is the tenth in a series of studies on communist influence in American life financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic. The book is a history of the hostility and the running fight between the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) for over four decades.

Negroes Prime Communist Target Group

No component of American society has been subjected to more intensive and continuous attention from the CPUSA than the Negroes, who comprises ten per cent of our Nation's population. For over 40 years, observes Record, the CPUSA has tried to exploit--but with relatively little success--what it conceived to be the weakest link in the American social system--racial discrimination, conflict, and unrest.

Communism Cannot Compete with Progressive Capitalism

The basic reason for the failure of the CPUSA among Negroes, Record explains, has been the nature and performance of American democratic capitalism. American capitalism, with its open character and welfare state modifications, has been, despite its many faults and limitations, so impressive as to cut the heart from

- 1 - ~~61-3176~~ (NAACP)
- 1 - ~~94-43612~~ (Wilson Record)
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Research-Satellite Section

- 1 -
- 1 - Mr. Garner

b6
b7C

RSG:cr

(11)
AUG 5 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

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Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "RACE AND RADICALISM:
THE NAACP AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN CONFLICT"

communist and other radical movements. American society, with all its frailties, offers its members so much material wealth, opportunity, and personal freedom that few Americans are inclined to seek elsewhere.

The very viability and vitality of the American capitalist system thus poses a serious dilemma for the CPUSA. How can it successfully compete with a system that is continually reforming and improving itself in order to satisfy the needs, hopes, and aspirations of all its citizens? How can the CPUSA offer any sort of appealing alternative?

Some Communist Penetration of NAACP

Because of its primacy as a Negro protest organization, the NAACP, since its founding in 1909, has borne the brunt of the communist offensive against the Negroes. The author does not deny that there have been some NAACP members who were also communists, that some NAACP branches have been captured by communists, and that there has been some communist influence in the NAACP, although it has undoubtedly been minimal.

Despite this, the author points out that the NAACP, more than any other organization, has constituted a bulwark against communist progress among Negroes. The NAACP has long been aware that acceptance of the alien communist ideology and program only alienates Negroes further from the mainstream of American life, and, therefore, it has always fought communist infiltration of its ranks.

Some Decline in NAACP's Influence

In recent years, the NAACP has encountered some criticism of and dissatisfaction with its program, methods, and leadership which has somewhat reduced its appeal and influence among Negroes. By the middle 1950's, Negroes had acquired enough to want everything that full participation in American rights and privileges implies. They were ripe for new leadership, new plans, new methods. They did not find all they were looking for in the NAACP, which was pursuing the same end--full integration of Negroes into American life--with essentially the same means as in previous years--gradualism, nonviolence, and legalism.

The NAACP's neglect in developing imaginative and dramatic new ways--such as boycotts, freedom rides, sit-ins, and other nonviolent, direct-action

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "RACE AND RADICALISM"

THE NAACP AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN CONFLICT"

techniques--for speeding up integration and dealing with a recalcitrant South in the late 1950's handed the initiative to young, militant Negro leaders of the Congress of Racial Equality, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

No Interracial Millennium Soon

The book ends with a prediction that the interracial millennium is not likely to come next year or in the next decade. Record believes that, if the NAACP remains flexible and hard-pressing, it will probably continue to be--with its 350,000 members in 1,400 branches throughout the country--the premier Negro organization in the United States.

No References to FBI

The book contains no references to either the Director or the FBI.

Wilson Record

According to Bufiles, Wilson Record, a professor of sociology at Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California, is on the mailing list to receive the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin. He has furnished information to the Bureau in applicant investigations. In 1961, Record criticized a local sheriff who had denounced Sacramento State College faculty members for inviting a black Muslim leader to address sociology classes at that school.

In 1951, the Bureau favorably reviewed an earlier book by Record entitled "The Negro and the Communist Party."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

✓
W&B
B2
HAG
Jo

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 20, 1964

FROM : W. R. Wannall

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Nasca

Tolson _____
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Gandy _____

SUBJECT: "THE BAY OF PIGS":
By Haynes Johnson

BOOK REVIEWS

The Bureau has received copy of book entitled, "The Bay of Pigs," by Haynes Johnson. This is account of ill-fated Cuban invasion written by Johnson with aid of Manuel Artime, Jose Perez San Roman, Erneido Oliva, and Enrique Ruiz-Williams, leaders of anti-Castro Brigade 2506, which landed in Cuba in April, 1961. Johnson is a Washington newspaperman concerning whom no pertinent information was located in Bufiles.

Book outlines in detail much of what is already known concerning the training of the Brigade in preparation for the invasion, the invasion and its failure, the capture and imprisonment of the Brigade members and their subsequent liberation.

According to the book, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) representatives instructed invasion leaders to go ahead with the invasion even if President Kennedy ordered its last minute cancellation.

The book claims that the invasion battle plan, reportedly drawn up by CIA and approved by the Joint-Chiefs-of-Staff, was based on fatally defective intelligence information. It claims that Castro's air force was underestimated and that the underwater terrain at the landing beaches was incorrectly mapped. In addition, it claims that President Kennedy was assured that no American would participate in the landings, but American frogmen allegedly were the first ashore during the invasion. There is no mention of the FBI in the book.

Referral/Consult

OBSERVATIONS:

105-89923

VEN:jmw

(8)

162-46855-

NOT RECORDED

102

1/1064

9 JUL 23 1964

64 JUL 29 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-89923

Memo Wannall to Sullivan
RE: "THE BAY OF PITS"
105-89923

Referral/Consult

While captioned book recounts in detail the planning, execution and failure of the invasion, it is the account of the Cuban exile leaders themselves and contains no comments from responsible, knowledgeable United States officials. This is the outstanding weakness of the book.

ACTION:

For information. The book has been placed in the Bureau library.

rm/mj

WCL

Be WCL

✓

Jo gmc

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*

SUBJECT: FRANK A. CAPELL
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)
 BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: July 14, 1964

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

R. W. Smith

b7D

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memo, Baumgardner to Sullivan, 7/7/64, stated New York Office advise that new book by Frank A. Capell entitled "The Strange Death of Marilyn Monroe," which alleges that Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy had an intimate relationship with Miss Monroe, would be ready for sale about 7/10/64.

Kennedy's Friendship with Miss Monroe "Well Known"

The New York Office has now furnished us with a copy of this 70-page book. The book claims that Miss Monroe's involvement with Kennedy "was well known to her friends and reporters in the Hollywood area," but was never publicized. It is alleged that "there are person-to-person telephone calls, living witnesses, tape recordings and certain writings to attest the closeness of their friendship."

The author suggests that Miss Monroe "was led to believe his intentions were serious," and that Kennedy had promised to divorce his wife and marry her. When he failed to do so, the book charges, she "threatened to expose their relationship," which would have ruined his presidential aspirations. It was then that Kennedy decided "to take drastic action."

Kennedy Had Communists "Murder" Miss Monroe

According to the book, Kennedy used "the Communist Conspiracy which is expert in the scientific elimination of its enemies" to dispose of Miss Monroe by making her murder appear to be a suicide. This could have been achieved without great difficulty, the author points out, because her personal physician, Dr. Hyman Engelberg, was a communist.

Enclosure *2-25-64*

(OVER)

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
102 JUL 17 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Evans

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Smith

1 - Mr. Garner

1 -

b6
b7C

10 RSG:bb *bb*
(8)

~~3 JUL 16 1964~~

64 JUL 27 1964

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: FRANK A. CAPELL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Most of the allegations made against Kennedy are contained in the chapter entitled "The V.I.P." (pages 49-61) and on pages 69 and 70.

Allegation Previously Branded False

It should be noted that the allegation concerning the Attorney General and Miss Monroe has been circulated in the past and has been branded as utterly false.

References to Director and FBI

There are several references in the book to the Director and/or the FBI. A biographical sketch of Capell on page 3 states that, while associated with the Westchester County, New York, Sheriff's Office, "he supervised the investigation of over five thousand individuals and organizations, including Nazis, Fascists and Communists, on behalf of the F.B.I. in most cases."

On page 49, it is stated that "under the direction of Bobby Kennedy the F.B.I. has been frustrated as never before."

On page 69, it is said that Mr. Hoover does not share Kennedy's opinion that the Communist Party, USA, "is a windmill virtually powerless to harm the United States."

On page 70, reference is made to an anonymous letter quoted in a column of Walter Winchell datelined May 25, 1964, at Hollywood, California, which told of a 23-year-old Beverly Hills blonde who had been "terrorized for months by the same person who caused Marilyn Monroe's death.... You can check this with F.B.I. Special Agent in Charge, Mr. Grapp in L.A..... Her initials are M.J."

Our Los Angeles Office reported that [redacted] was [redacted] a would-be actress of no talent, who is apparently mentally disturbed. [redacted] complained to the Beverly Hills, California, Police Department that she was being followed and harassed by unidentified men, but her allegations were completely unsubstantiated by the police. b6 b7C

Dr. Hyman Engelberg Former Security Index Subject

Dr. Hyman Engelberg was the subject of a Security Matter-C investigation, but his Security Index card was canceled in 1953 after his cooperative interview with Agents of our Los Angeles Office. At that time Dr. Engelberg admitted membership in the Communist Party from about 1939 to 1948.

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: FRANK A. CAPELL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

b7D

[redacted] of New York Office

[redacted] of the New York Office who was discontinued in 1962 at his own request, since he expressed the belief that his prominence in Kiwanis International made it difficult to maintain his confidential relationship with the Bureau. [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to the Attorney General enclosing a copy of the aforementioned book.

Handwritten:
Reviewed
BZ
V. OK
WCA
JH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 7-1-64

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: "THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"
Book by Nerin E. Gun

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SYNOPSIS:

BOOK REVIEWS

Captioned book obtained and reviewed at request of the President's Commission from French version which only one now published. Book contains no factual information that would cause the Bureau to alter its conclusion that Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy. Gun, of Turkish nationality, has represented several foreign publications in this country since mid-1940's. In Internal Security - Italian investigation by Bureau in 1950, Gun described as opportunist, dreamer, and individual who would help anyone who paid him. Wrote complimentary article re Bureau in Italian magazine "Epoca," February, 1964, issue, but wrote article unfriendly to Bureau in 1960 in French magazine. Gun suggests President Kennedy could have been killed by Oswald in Castro conspiracy, in Soviet conspiracy, in anti-Castro conspiracy, or by Oswald in conspiracy with individual who wanted President Kennedy killed. Gun believes Oswald may have viewed assassination as means of becoming "greatest hero of his time."

Gun alleges "Buddy Walthers" of Dallas County Sheriff's Office said shots came from overpass in front of Presidential motorcade. Gun also says Walthers, along with Secret Service Agent found "4th bullet" in grass near overpass, which bullet Gun and others claim came from direction of overpass. These allegations not substantiated by our inquiry. Gun apparently took title of book from bouquet of red roses presented Mrs. Kennedy on arrival in Dallas 11-22-63. Gun critical of Attorney General and the Director for not going to Dallas to conduct inquiry. States possibility Oswald made clandestine trip to Cuba from Mexico while on 1963 Mexican visit; however, our investigation does not substantiate such claim. Gun falsely claims St. Joseph P. Hosty, Jr., in 1961 proposed to Oswald that he join anti-Castro groups to get information for Hosty. Oswald in Soviet Union in 1961 and Hosty never talked with Oswald. Gun claims that arrest and detention of Oswald illegal and that he was denied constitutional rights, claims not substantiated in our inquiry.

President's Commission, by attached letter, being furnished a listing of 31 claims in Gun's book which are not substantiated by our investigation. Commission already in possession of book.

Enc. 2-6-64

JUL 14 1964

NOT RECORDED

199 JUL 9 1964

40-79960

105-82555

ORIGINAL FILED IN 4354

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission.

DETAILS:

"The Red Roses of Dallas" by Nerin E. Gun (215 pages), published by Rene Julliard, Paris, was reviewed at the request of the President's Commission as indicated in the appearance of the Director before the Commission. Review was made of the French version inasmuch as the English version will not be published in England until late June or July, 1964. The book contains no factual information that would cause the Bureau to alter its conclusion that Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy.

NERIN E. GUN:

Gun was reportedly born in Rome, Italy, 2-22-20. His nationality was Turkish. He came to the U.S. in the mid-1940's and has represented several foreign publications in this country since that time. In 1950 the Bureau conducted an Internal Security - Italian investigation of him. He was described as being an opportunist, a dreamer, and an individual who would help anyone who paid him. He wrote a complimentary article on the Bureau which appeared in the February, 1964, issue of "Epoca," one of Italy's leading weekly pictorial magazines. However, in 1960, he wrote an article for a French magazine which was unfriendly to the FBI. He was arrested on a fraud charge in New York in January, 1949, for reusing metered mail but was acquitted in March, 1949.

GENERAL THEME:

Gun sets forth several possible explanations for the assassination of President Kennedy: The President could have been killed by Oswald in a conspiracy associated with Castro; by Oswald in a conspiracy related to the Soviet Union; by Oswald in a conspiracy of anti-Castroites who felt President Kennedy had betrayed their revolutionary exile movement; or by Oswald in a conspiracy with someone who wanted President Kennedy killed. Gun also stated that without doubt Oswald may have seen the assassination of President Kennedy as the means of becoming the "greatest hero of his time."

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

GENERAL APPROACH:

Gun, as numerous others who have written on the assassination, bases much of his discussion of the matter on speculation, confused and unreliable press accounts, disregard of and/or lack of facts, and a desire to dramatize and achieve high readership or notoriety. Gun tries to cast doubt on the so-called "official version" of the matter and the evidence which points to Oswald's guilt. An example of unreliable reporting is Gun's claim that a "Buddy Walthers" of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office had affirmed that the shots or at least one shot, came from the overpass in front of the Presidential motorcade and that Walthers, along with a Secret Service Agent, found a "fourth bullet" in the grass alongside the road near the overpass. These allegations have been checked out with Secret Service and Walthers and no substantiation developed.

Gun uses the published views of Marguerite Oswald who contends that her son, Lee, was a "secret agent" for the U. S. Government; wanted to penetrate the "reactionary crowd" in Texas to expose a plot directed against Kennedy; and was made the scapegoat in the assassination. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

SPECIFICS:

Chapters 1 and 2 contain: (1) a word picture of Dallas on the day of President Kennedy's visit; (2) a story that Dallas is named after the "obscure" U. S. Vice President, George Mifflin Dallas, who served from 1845 to 1849 under President James K. Polk; (3) the false claim that in spite of all those present at the scene of the assassination there is not a "single really concrete documentation" of the most important drama of the century; (4) brief comments on the activities of important people such as former President Eisenhower on 11-22-63; (5) a report that when it was announced that Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy would accompany her husband to Texas, the "evil tongues" began to say that she did not want "Jack" to go alone with a "pretty stenographer" who was actually a news corps member with a reputation of flirting with President Kennedy; (6) and a report that President Kennedy had discounted a publicized superstition that every U.S. President elected in a year divisible by 20 had died while in office.

Chapter 3 sets forth at length the generally known background material on Lee Harvey Oswald, Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit, and Jack Ruby.

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Chapter 4 is entitled "Hate is the Fashion in Texas." It deals with the strong feeling against President Kennedy in that state and the choice of Lyndon B. Johnson as vice-presidential running mate for Kennedy in the 1960 campaign in order to win the South for the Democratic Party ticket.

Chapter 5 discusses the origin and operations of the Secret Service in protecting the President and also the relations between the Secret Service and the FBI. Gun claims that in important events the Secret Service asks for and receives men on loan from the FBI. He states that Secret Service Agents take special courses at the FBI Academy. In addition, Gun states that while the U.S. is a country of liberty, it is not a country of tolerance and he gives as proof the various attempts, successful and unsuccessful, against the lives of Presidents of this country, including Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy. The chapter ends with Gun reporting that President Kennedy had ordered the plastic "bubble top" to the Presidential car to be used on his car only in bad weather.

Chapters 6 and 7 deal with the backgrounds of President Kennedy and Jacqueline Kennedy. Gun apparently took his title from the fact that Mrs. Kennedy received a large bouquet of red roses on arrival in Dallas 11-22-63. Gun also relates what he calls "rumors" around Washington after the 1960 elections that Jacqueline Kennedy had asked for a divorce and that the President's father, Joseph P. Kennedy, had given her a million dollars to remain with the President.

Chapter 8 tells of the assassination of President Kennedy, the drive of the President's car to Parkland Memorial Hospital, and the confused scene at the site of the shooting.

Chapter 9 deals with the scene at the hospital and efforts made to sustain the President's life. Gun includes a brief account of an FBI Agent being forced to the floor by Secret Service Agent guarding the door to the emergency room of the hospital. This incident involved SA J. Doyle Williams, Dallas Office, who was censured at the Director's instructions for use of inaccurate terminology when reporting this matter to the Bureau. Gun also alleges that the FBI Agent told the Secret Service Agent that he had to telephone the Director about the assassination. Actually, SA Williams had just completed a telephone call to SAC Shanklin, Dallas Office, and was returning to his duties as liaison with the Secret Service at the hospital.

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Chapter 10 reports on the reaction in this country to news of the assassination. In mentioning the absence of former Presidential Press Secretary Pierre Salinger on a trip to Japan, Gun characterizes him as "jovial but ignorant." Gun discusses the dismay and confusion in Washington, D. C., and the Pentagon's alerting its defense forces to a possible enemy attack related to the shooting of the President. Gun states that the President's brother, Robert Kennedy, learned of the assassination while eating lunch with his wife and Madame Herve Alphand, wife of the French Ambassador to the United States. Gun is sarcastically critical of the Attorney General and the Director for not going to Dallas to conduct the inquiry immediately after President Kennedy's death.

Chapter 11 deals with events in Dallas following the assassination and up to the arrest and questioning of Oswald. Gun claims that a Dallas County Sheriff's Office member, "Buddy Walthers," stated that the shots, or at least one of the shots, came from the overpass before the President's car and that Walthers along with a Secret Service Agent found in the grass near the overpass the "fourth bullet," the bullet which Gun and others claim came from direction of the overpass. No substantiation was found for Gun's claim.

Gun traces Oswald's path from the Texas School Book Depository building to a bus, then to a taxicab, next to Oswald's rooming house, to the scene of Police Officer Tippit's death, and to the theater where Oswald was arrested. He alleges that once it was determined Oswald had tried to remain in the Soviet Union and considered himself a Marxist, Dallas authorities considered him a communist and did not believe it necessary to investigate further. Gun says that this attitude, which existed also in the Secret Service, has stifled investigative efforts necessary to determine if other individuals were involved in the President's assassination.

Gun states that Dallas authorities were lax in not blocking all exits to the city to prevent possible conspirators from escaping. He likens the Dallas Police Headquarters after Oswald's arrest to a "carnival" with reporters standing on desks, one actually sitting in the Chief's chair, and others playing cards in elevators. Television cameras were installed in all corners, according to Gun. Gun also describes Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade as dominating the "carnival" and showing a love for publicity. Gun alleges incidentally that police were unable to obtain a confession from Oswald because of the extensive press coverage at police headquarters.

Chapter 12 sets forth the evidence presented so far by authorities in the case against Oswald, including the fact that he was in the Texas School Book Depository building; that his palmprint

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appeared on the alleged murder rifle; that Marina Oswald stated that his rifle was not in its normal hiding place on 11-22-63; and that the rifle was traced to him by the FBI. Gun claims that it was a miracle that Oswald's three shots hit the target, since he had never fired previously from the window, his ammunition was old, and he had had a nervousness since his 13th year.

Gun states that the question as to whether or not Oswald was a communist will be unanswered in the years to come. He states that it could be argued that Oswald was not a communist inasmuch as he was not admitted to Soviet citizenship, received his U.S. passport as well as money to return to this country, was disavowed by communists in this country, and had prepared a manuscript denouncing the Soviet Union. Gun suggests, on the other hand, that perhaps Moscow wanted Oswald to be shown as undesirable to communists for its own interests, apparently to cast suspicion elsewhere.

Gun implies that Oswald visited Mexico in September and October, 1963, with good reason. One reason might have been to prepare an escape route by which he would flee from the U.S. to Mexico and then enter Cuba. Gun claims to have learned from Mexican police that Oswald had enough time during his visit to take a trip to Havana and back to Mexico by a clandestine route. However, our investigation does not substantiate such a trip.

In connection with the alleged trip to Cuba, [redacted] reportedly told Gun that he talked with Oswald in Mexico and Oswald asked him about a clandestine route to Cuba. This individual is undoubtedly [redacted] who has advised that he has no recollection of seeing or talking to Oswald. b6 b7C

Gun boasts that he learned from high Mexican Government personalities and influential foreign diplomats in Mexico that Mexico believes in the existence of a Cuban plot of which Oswald was a part. Oswald was believed to be in the pay of Cuban communists who acted without approval of Castro or his knowledge. These communists, Mexico reportedly believes, were seeking to create chaos in the Latin American political scene which would benefit the extreme leftist agitators. Or else, they wanted to accomplish a historical act, the notoriety of which would compensate for their previous political uselessness.

Gun claims that he visited the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City and asked the Cuban Ambassador to show him the file on Oswald. The Ambassador agreed to do this at a later hour, Gun stated. However,

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when Gun returned he was told the Ambassador had left the city and had left no instructions concerning Gun. As to Oswald's contact with the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, Gun claims that Mexican police knew of various meetings and even of intimate relations between Oswald and a [redacted] who worked at the Cuban Consulate. [redacted] is the employee at the above consulate who handled Oswald's request for a Cuban transit visa for travel to the Soviet Union via Cuba. Our investigation, including a review of official Mexican Government files, has not developed any basis for Gun's allegations regarding meetings of [redacted] and Oswald outside of the Cuban Consulate. b6 b7C

Gun speculates that while in Mexico Oswald could have been in contact with other conspirators, perhaps even with "groups of the right." He calls attention to the anti-Castroites who were angry at President Kennedy for having "betrayed" the Cuban exile revolutionary movement. Perhaps, Oswald was even acting in behalf of pro-Chinese Cuban communists who wanted to embarrass the United States and Premier Khrushchev, Gun states.

Chapter 13 deals primarily with the actions of President Johnson following the assassination and death of President Kennedy. Gun characterizes the "publicity agents" of President Johnson as the best paid, most clever, and most unscrupulous in the entire country, and says that the new President is surrounded by newsmen who don't want to upset the "boss" in the White House and write only what he wants to be printed.

Gun asks why President Johnson didn't request Robert Kennedy to come to Dallas immediately or order Robert Kennedy to tell the Director to go to Dallas with his best "detectives," his special squads, his laboratory, and all material necessary to clarify the affair. But, according to Gun, President Johnson did telephonically contact Robert Kennedy and get his advice that the swearing in should take place at once in Dallas. According to Gun, CIA Director John McCone was with the Attorney General at that time of President Johnson's call.

Chapter 14 is entitled "The Devil's Advocate" and is comprised of various claims by Gun, Marguerite Oswald, and others concerning the innocence of Oswald or the alleged evidence of a conspiracy in the assassination. Gun claims that with Jack Ruby killing Oswald, the death of President Kennedy and Oswald became part of a plot. If not, then Dallas, he states, must be populated with mad men. Gun sets forth a defense of Oswald alleged to be presented by a Percy Worman whom Gun identified as president of a defense lawyer group in Texas. An example of this defense is a claim that "any good attorney" can show that palmprints are not legal proof, which is in reality a false statement. Bufiles contain no references to a Percy Worman and a check of lawyers and telephone directories in the larger Texas cities fails to show such a name.

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Gun claims that the arrest of Oswald in the theater was illegal. He also states that his detention was also illegal since he was not informed of his rights or authorized to obtain legal counsel. The results of our inquiry in this matter contradict these claims by Gun.

One of Gun's wilder claims is that SA Joseph P. Hosty, Jr., (Dallas Office) proposed in 1961 to Oswald that he (Oswald) join pro-Castro groups and furnish Hosty and, thus, the FBI, with information. This claim is ridiculous since Oswald was in the Soviet Union in 1961 and Hosty never talked with Oswald. Gun asks why the FBI, which had Oswald's name in its list of suspicious individuals, didn't give Oswald's name to the Secret Service. He suggests the answer "because the list had 250,000 names of individuals afflicted with schizophrenia who could all be suspected in the same way as Oswald."

Gun states that Ruby could have been involved in the assassination since he could have been at the scene of the assassination, since he had connections with the "mob" in Chicago, and since the "mob" was upset with Robert Kennedy. In addition, Gun claims that James Hoffa was an enemy of the Attorney General and was capable of resorting to murder to get rid of a formidable enemy. Gun does not bother to explain why Hoffa would not have the Attorney General killed rather than President Kennedy.

Gun also asks why Dallas and Washington authorities discount any theory of conspiracy such as one by Cubans or Chinese communists, or by right extremists who would use Oswald to throw pursuers off the track because of his past, or by an unknown individual seeking to remove Kennedy for political reasons, jealousy, or for other reasons. Gun chides further on this point by noting that President Johnson and his entourage believed there was a possibility of a plot also against their lives immediately after the shooting.

Gun offers the possibility that Oswald may have been a CIA agent inasmuch as CIA Director McCone visited Robert Kennedy shortly after the assassination. The visit may have been made, according to Gun, to advise the Attorney General that one of his agents had been arrested in Dallas by mistake and to ask the Attorney General as "head of the FBI" to save Oswald from the anger of the Dallas Police. Gun states that Chief Justice Warren's comment about parts of the report not being released in our lifetime adds support to the belief that Oswald was a "secret agent."

In closing, Gun claims that only the far distant future can bring the truth in this matter inasmuch as much of the record will not be available during our lifetime. He says that the truth then revealed might confirm the "official version," which is certainly as plausible as are a hundred other versions. So, it will make the "mystery even more impenetrable by bringing up new contradictions in the drama,

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which is without doubt the most irrational and disturbing since World War II."

The book contains various typographical errors as well as misspellings of names such as Dan Snoot instead of the correct spelling Dan Smoot, former Bureau Agent, and J. D. Tippitt instead of the correct spelling J. D. Tippit, Dallas Police Officer killed by Oswald.

The President's Commission is being furnished by attached letter a listing of some 31 claims made by Gun which are not substantiated by our investigation. The Commission is being informed that the book contains no factual material that is contradictory to our findings in the assassination matter or that would substantiate Gun's emphasis on a possible conspiracy being involved in the assassination. The Commission is not being furnished our copy of the book inasmuch as it already possesses copies thereof.

A summary of information in our files on Gun also being furnished to the President's Commission in attached letter.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-30-64

FROM : M. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW BY JAMES WEINSTEIN
ON "RACE AND RADICALISM: THE NAACP
AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN CONFLICT,"
BY WILSON RECORD

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The 6-29-64 issue of "The Nation" contains captioned critical review of the book "Race and Radicalism." The review, entitled "A Pacifier for J. Edgar," states that the book, which deals with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and its successful attempts to resist communist infiltration and influences, is inept and dull. He criticizes the author for playing up the NAACP as the hero of the Negro while portraying other groups such as the Communist Party as a villain. Weinstein claims that the author ignores the fact that it was the communists who saved the lives of the Scottsboro boys in the famous Scottsboro case. He also notes that "'Race and Radicalism' reads as if it were commissioned by the NAACP to answer J. Edgar Hoover's discovery that the civil rights movement is absolutely honeycombed with Reds."

JAMES WEINSTEIN:

Weinstein is identified in "The Nation" as an editor of "Studies on the Left." Bufiles reflect a closed Security Matter-C case on him. He has been the subject of a Reserve Index Card (Section B). In 1959, he was interviewed by the FBI and stated he had been a member of the Communist Party from about 1953 to 1956, when he withdrew because of political disagreement. Bufiles also reflect that he is a member of the editorial board of "Studies on the Left," a quarterly publication in New York dedicated to the leftist point of view.

WILSON RECORD:

Bufiles reflect that Record, a Professor of Sociology, Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California, is on the mailing list to receive the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin. In 1961, the Bureau reviewed another book by him "The Negro and the Communist Party" which appeared to be a sound book containing much historical

Enclosure

1 - Research Satellite Section - Room 629 RB

JVA:kjb

(5)

ENCLOSURE

5 JUL 1964

4 JUL 9 1964

COMM. & RESEARCH

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW BY JAMES WEINSTEIN

information of value. Record has furnished information to the Bureau in connection with applicant investigations. In 1961, a Sacramento paper printed an article reflecting that Record had criticized a local sheriff who in turn had lashed out at Sacramento State College faculty members for inviting a black Muslim leader to address Sociology classes at that school.

"RACE AND RADICALISM:"

This book has been obtained and is attached. The index does not reveal any reference to Mr. Hoover or the FBI. The book, which is attached, should be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division, Research-Satellite Section, for review.

RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned book be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division, Research-Satellite Section, for review.

[Handwritten initials: "H" in a circle, "JW", and "JS"]

A Pacific for J. Edgar

RACE AND RADICALISM: *The NAACP and the Communist Party in Conflict*. By Wilson Record. Cornell University Press. 237 pp. \$5.95.

James Weinstein

John P. Roche tells us in the preface to this book that it was originally commissioned as a chapter for a larger work on Communist infiltration, but that Professor Record's unexpectedly lengthy manuscript so impressed his editors that they rushed it into print as a book. They rushed in the wrong direction. Even as a chapter, Record's material would probably have been redundant and superficial. How often, in this day and age, do we have to be reminded of "the American CP's subservience to the Soviet Union and . . . the incidental character of its concern with racial matters"? Certainly not on every fifth or sixth page.

Race and Radicalism teaches us nothing about either, although it is brimful of facts concerning the sinister twists and turns of the Communist Party since 1919, and the steady, admirable efforts of the NAACP to improve the lot of the Negro within the context of liberal capitalism while shrewdly avoiding contamination by the "radical" party. The latest volume in the series on Communism in American Life, sponsored by The Fund for the Republic, Record's book is almost consistent with most books in the series published to date. It is heavily descriptive; its point of view is entirely predictable; it fails to examine the social context in which its subjects act; it is filled with unexamined judgments and ideological assertions; it is dull. The only partial exceptions to this composite characterization of the series are Theodore Draper's two books on the early years of American communism, which have the faults listed but are also extremely valuable works of research, both painstaking and accurate; and Clinton Rossiter's delicious spoof: *Marxism: The View from America*, which is so densely uninformed and so delightfully pompous and trivial as to warrant a category all its own.

Race and Radicalism reads as if it were commissioned by the NAACP to answer J. Edgar Hoover's discovery that the civil rights movement is absolutely honeycombed with Reds. Lest anyone still be in doubt, let it be said: the NAACP is not now, and never has been, Red, successfully in-

filtrated by Reds or sympathetic to Reds (not even to black Reds). Indeed, Record goes so far as to tell us that "the NAACP and the CP have markedly different historical roots. The former was organized in 1909, eight years before the Bolshevik Revolution and a decade before the tortured birth of the CPUSA." Moreover, the NAACP was never "led by people with binding commitments to either a Socialist or a Communist international apparatus." This last truth, however, could only have been told to obscure the fact that among the NAACP's outstanding founders and early leaders were many Socialists: Charles Edward Russell, William English Walling, Mary Ovington White, Florence Kelly, and even W. E. B. Du Bois, who was a party member until 1912. It is true, of course, that after 1916 the NAACP drifted away from Socialist influence and that its early history was unencumbered by contact with Communists, and for this we are all to pat the Association on its head.

Record's simple-mindedness extends beyond his account of the Communists and goes to the core of the political and ideological problems of the Negro movement in the United States. He views the Black Nationalist tendencies of the Garvey movement in the early 1920s and the Black Muslims today entirely in terms of their rivalry with the NAACP and, therefore, as villains. First, Record informs us that the NAACP was handicapped in the early 1920s by "extremist groups operating among both whites and Negroes." On the white side was the Ku Klux Klan, one of whose chief targets "in addition to Catholics, Jews, and 'foreigners,' was Negroes—and the NAACP." (No kidding!) But, "as if this were not enough," the NAACP came under attack from the Garvey movement, too. Then follows a recounting of some facts about Garvey and his movement, without the slightest analysis of why Garvey's appeal to race pride and self-esteem, his rejection of the dominant white culture, and his identification of American Negroes with the anti-colonial movements in Africa, had an immeasurably greater appeal to the Negro masses

James Weinstein is an editor of *Studies on the Left*, in which his essay on *Socialist and Communist Party histories* appeared.

the 1920s than did the NAACP. To top this off, Record displays his sense of historical continuity by concluding that "Garvey's present-day counterpart, Elijah Muhammad (Poole), of the Black Muslims . . . presents the same kind of challenge, and is willing to make the same kind of alliances, in this case with George Rockwell and the American Nazis."

History, like life, is almost endlessly complex. In order to make sense of it the historian, like the social critic, must select his facts, identify trends and find order by evaluating the relative importance of his data. To clarify and make coherent the events of the past, however, requires an appreciation of its complexity. A historian can easily conclude that the NAACP better answered the needs of the Negro people in the United States than did the Communist Party in the years from 1919 to 1964. But to present everything the Communists did simply as a cynical maneuver to capture unwitting support for the Soviet Union, and everything the NAACP did as the best possible under the circumstances, is to make a caricature of history and to obscure its relevance to the present.

An example is Record's treatment of the roles of the NAACP and the CP in the Scottsboro case. In this instance, as in all others, our hero (the NAACP) is out to save the nine defendants in an orderly and respectable manner. On the other hand, the villain (the CP) is out to make propaganda for the Russians. The fact that in the course of making propaganda—that is, by organizing demonstrations throughout the United States and Europe, and by stressing the political nature of Negro oppression—the Communists saved the lives of the Scottsboro boys, is ignored. Worse, Record's obsession with kicking the corpse of the Communist Party leads him to announce that "obviously" one "cannot simultaneously pursue and denounce established legal procedures." How can serious appeals be made, Record asks, "when the appellants are at the same time denying that the courts can act independently of political considerations"? That might have been a good question to ask before the emergence of SNCC and CORE, or before the whole series of desegregation decisions running back to the school decision of 1954, although even then it would have been narrowly self-serving and an impediment to progress. Now such a question serves only to expose the author to ridicule.

through the Negro section of town were recognized by the crowd that had gathered near Williams' house as people who had carried an "Open Season on Coons" banner on their car the day before. Williams, as he relates the story, saved the couple from the angry crowd by inviting them into his house. Following a telephone conversation with the Chief of Police, in which that official threatened his life, Williams fled Monroe, made his way to Canada, and finally to Cuba where he lives today. Shortly after leaving Monroe, Williams was indicted—with four others—for kidnaping the white couple. Those four (Mae Mallory, Richard Crowder, Harold Rcape and John Lowry, who is white) were recently tried and convicted in Monroe.

What does Monroe mean? Here are men who work and demonstrate for their rights in a town with a history of Klan influence—and they take their guns with them. In the context of the story as related by Robert Williams this makes sense. The working class (and unemployed) composition of the Monroe group was obviously the most important factor in the evolution of the tactics they used. There are very real differences in the orientation of the Negro middle class and the Negro lower class. Furthermore, the climax of the Monroe story might have been entirely different if the Freedom Riders hadn't come into the picture. Williams' tactics were carefully timed and applied; the Freedom Riders, despite their good intentions, only managed to take the situation out of his hands, and when it came back to him a week later, things had already gotten out of control.

An argument frequently heard against Williams' self-defense, and in favor of King's masochistic attitude of "if blood must be shed, then let it be ours," is that the former will alienate white liberal support for the civil rights movement. But when deprivation of the Negro's rights is sustained by violence, who is to limit his choice to either inaction or martyrdom? Williams says repeatedly in his book that he is in favor of non-violence where it works. But self-defense of life and property—an established American right—should not be categorically excluded from the Negro's tactical arsenal. Today, self-defense does seem to be the mood of the Negro rank and file even if it is not the policy of the national organizations.

If it requires guns in black hands to bring federal authority into the South, then guns must be readied in every community where the Negro is prevented by physical terror from becoming a viable political force. It should also be apparent that terror is practiced and condoned, in varying degrees, from St. Augustine to New York. In the North, certain militant groups will want to concentrate on pushing all forms of white power out of their communities. They will learn karate; they will arm; they will shoot policemen. Some innocent whites will be hurt but so many more innocent Negroes have been and will be hurt that, from the Negro viewpoint, white casualties won't matter.

Negroes With Guns was edited by Marc Schleifer; I've heard the tapes from which he worked and he has put them together in a readable manner. The book includes excerpts from an article and a speech by Martin Luther King, who rejects Williams' position on the grounds that there are alternatives besides submissiveness and guns, as well as because "there is more power in socially organized masses on the march than there is in guns in the hands of a few desperate men." There is also a statement by author Truman Nelson, who supports Williams over King, and photographs.

Williams' presence in Cuba today has clouded the issue raised by his tactics and philosophy with cold politics. It is also unfortunate that the façade of this book—its sensational-sounding title and the American Minuteman on the cover—is perhaps too much of a camp. The definitive history of Monroe and Williams has yet to be written, but *Negroes With Guns* remains a personal statement of great significance.

James Boggs's *The American Revolution* is not about the rights movement per se. It is a rambling series of brilliant and startling insights into the American past and the probable American future. Boggs, who contributed to the recent *Triple Revolution* statement, is a radical's radical. He starts from an assumption that the American power elite is innately evil, and he is not addressing people who might think otherwise. Nor does he expect much from groups which are supposed to be applying pressure, whether the AFL-CIO, NAACP or Marxists.

The AFL-CIO, Boggs notes in a lengthy survey of American labor, represents very little of the labor force,

and its leadership today is more concerned with securing pensions than with protecting jobs. Membership and influence have thereby declined. Millions of workers in the South remain outside the unions. What will they do? Boggs answers, "Historically, workers move ahead by the new. That is, they bypass existing organizations and form new ones uncorrupted by past habits and customs."

Boggs believes that the NAACP has been by-passed by harsh realities today. He sees an imminent armed conflict and he believes the Monroe movement and the nationalist movements are more realistic than the NAACP. "... the Negro revolt will lead to armed struggle between Negroes and whites, Negroes and Negroes, and federal troops and armed civilians, and will have to move through political power and economic power." In industrial centers like Detroit (where Boggs works in an auto factory) and Chicago, which have over 20 per cent unemployment, such conflict seems almost logical.

Though some of his premises and conclusions are Marxist, Boggs sees conventional American Marxism as suffering from crippling misconceptions, the most important of which is expressed in the old slogan, "Black and White, Unite and Fight." There is little evidence that white workers anywhere in America are at all interested in forming a united front with Negro workers.

In Boggs's view—a now familiar one—the unemployment produced by automation, combined with social revolutionary movements here and abroad, will bring about the American Revolution. He sees no realization of Negro goals within the present limits of our society; the Negro revolution is inherently, by definition, a movement toward a classless society.

The answer to the question, can the race problem be solved in American society as we now know it, appears to be no. The choice is more and more between stumbling liberalism—pouring money into welfare agencies which will certainly benefit some but won't break up the ghettos—and fascism: tripling the police forces to cope with Negro militants who reject nonviolence.

Or so it appears from Harlem.

(Mr. Spellman's review originally covered three additional books. The balance of the review will be published during the summer as space permits. — Editors.)

Mr. DeLoach

6/24/64

M. A. Jones

**"THE FBI NOBODY KNOWS"
FORTHCOMING BOOK BY FRED J. COOK**

SYNOPSIS:

Book Review

[redacted] of Trade Division of The Macmillan Company, was telephonically contacted today regarding captioned book. [redacted] was advised that Cook's hostility toward the Director and the FBI, as well as his gross disrespect for the facts, is well known to us; that Cook's book consists largely of repetition of old attacks which have been authored by Cook, Max Lowenthal and other discredited enemies of Bureau; that majority of the charges in this book are distortions which have been publicly refuted in the past.

It was pointed out to [redacted] that the only "new" material in the book is a passage involving a supposed eyewitness account given Cook by Richard Rohman of alleged beating of alien anarchist Andrea Salsedo by Bureau Agents before Salsedo committed suicide in 1920. [redacted] was told that a "thinking person" would question why an actual eyewitness would suddenly end silence after 40 years; that there is no previous indication that Rohman was involved in any manner or had any information concerning the Salsedo case; and that it is strange Rohman did not come forward in 1921 when Salsedo's widow unsuccessfully sued for \$100,000.

Among numerous other deliberate distortions and indications of Cook's reliance upon discredited sources which were pointed out to [redacted] are (1) his heavy reliance upon the charges made by former SA [redacted] a publicly recognized "jackass"; (2) the fact that Cook used John Toland's book, "The Dillinger Days," as a source for much of his critical treatment of FBI handling of Dillinger case--whereas, Toland's book praises the FBI; (3) Cook dismisses the Rosenbergs spy activities as "fumbling, amateurish type of endeavor that did not accomplish much"--whereas, Judge Irving Kaufman told the Rosenbergs he considered their crime "worse than murder."

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
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Callahan _____
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Trotter _____
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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

1 - Mr. DeLoach

GWG:dll (5)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-4173-
NOT RECORDED
87 JUL 2 1964

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
"The FBI Nobody Knows"

[] stated it was obvious the book requires further thought and attention by Macmillan. He plans to call an editorial conference concerning it and stated Macmillan must settle upon a course of action "which will result in the least difficulties." He is to contact us when decision reached.

b6
b7c

[] was friendly and expressed appreciation for the Bureau's contacting him.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. We will continue to follow this matter very closely.

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
"The FBI Nobody Knows"

DETAILS:

Pursuant to instructions, SA Gunn of the Crime Records Division today telephoned [] of the Trade Division of The Macmillan Company in New York, concerning the forthcoming book by Fred J. Cook entitled "The FBI Nobody Knows." [] had forwarded the galley proofs for Cook's 423-page book to the Bureau--having done so as a result of our contacting [] of the Board of The Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, which is the parent organization of The Macmillan Company. b6 b7C

COOK BRANDED AS WELL-KNOWN ENEMY OF FBI:

At the outset of the call, Gunn told [] that since Macmillan had shown the courtesy of sending us an advance copy of the proofs, the Director felt an obligation to let him have the benefit of our observations regarding the book; that in view of the Bureau's previous experience with Cook, the hostility toward the Director and the FBI and the gross disrespect for facts which characterize his book are, in no manner, surprising to us.

He was told that the book consists largely of verbatim and near-verbatim repetition of old attacks upon the FBI which have been authored by Cook, Max Lowenthal and other discredited enemies of the Bureau; that anyone who takes the trouble to check would find that the vast majority of the charges in Cook's book are gross distortions which have been publicly refuted in the past. Gunn further told [] that it was unfortunate that a publishing company with Macmillan's acknowledged reputation had permitted itself to be "stuck" with so obviously distorted, inaccurate and unreliable a collection of anti-Hooverisms as this. b6 b7C

In response to the above statement, [] hastened to point out that he was not with Macmillan at the time the contract was signed for Cook to write this book. He admitted having read the galley proofs and feels that Macmillan probably signed a contract with Cook based upon (1) a mere skeleton outline for the book, and (2) knowledge that Cook has had years of experience as a newsman. [] continued that, before reading Cook's manuscript, he had no knowledge of Cook's previous attacks upon the FBI. He agreed that much of the book was taken substantially

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
"The FBI Nobody Knows"

verbatim from previous writings by Cook, but stated that it is a common practice, accepted by publishing companies, for authors to "lift" entire pages from their previous writings.

"NEW" EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT IS QUESTIONABLE:

At this point, [] was told that Cook "borrowed" liberally not only from his own writings, but also from the statements and writings of others; that he accepted at face value any critical comment he could find about the FBI and had obviously done no original research. It further was pointed out that there is only one "new" passage in the book--a statement Cook claims he recently received from Richard Rohman of New York that he (Rohman) saw Bureau Agents beating an Italian anarchist, Andrea Salsedo, shortly before Salsedo committed suicide by jumping from a window of the Bureau's New York Office in 1920. Gunn told [] that any "thinking person" would question the authenticity of this alleged eyewitness disclosure by a man who supposedly had maintained silence for more than 40 years--that this is the first time Rohman's name has been connected in any manner with the Salsedo case; that our New York Office has had occasion to contact Rohman over the years and not only has he displayed a friendly attitude, but he has never given any indication of having information about the Salsedo case; and that, if Rohman did, in fact, see Agents beating Salsedo, it is indeed strange that he did not come forward in 1921 when Salsedo's widow unsuccessfully filed a \$100,000 law suit.

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LEVINE, DILLINGER AND ROSENBERG EXAMPLES:

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b7C

These facts about Cook's distorted handling of the Salsedo case appeared to disturb [] greatly. Among other deliberate distortions of truth and indications of Cook's reliance upon discredited sources pointed out to [] were:

- (1) The fact that Chapter 1 is based almost entirely upon the ravings of former Special Agent [] was told that [] is publicly recognized as "a complete jackass" and, in fact, his photograph appeared in newspapers nationally in December, 1962, when it was necessary to physically evict him from a hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
"The FBI Nobody Knows"

- (2) The fact that Cook has used John Toland's book, "The Dillinger Days," as a basis for much of the material appearing in his highly critical treatment of the FBI's handling of the Dillinger case. It was pointed out to [] that, in contrast to the position taken by Cook, Toland's book is extremely complimentary of the FBI. [] has read Toland's book and agrees. He was told that this typifies Cook's blindness to the truth when it shows the Bureau in a favorable light.
- (3) The fact that Cook dismisses Julius and Ethel Rosenberg's spy activities as "A fumbling, amateurish type of endeavor that did not accomplish much"; whereas, the trial judge, Irving Kaufman, told the Rosenbergs, "I consider your crime worse than murder. Plain deliberate contemplated murder is dwarfed in magnitude by comparison with the crime you have committed." [] agreed that the judge before whom the Rosenbergs were tried is far better qualified than Cook to pass judgment and that Cook's blind spot again is evident.

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[] TO CALL CONFERENCE AT MACMILLAN:

b6
b7C

After these and other major items reflecting the true character of Cook had been pointed out to [] he said it is obvious the book requires considerable further thought and attention by Macmillan. He plans to call a conference among Macmillan officials who are concerned in any manner with "The FBI Nobody Knows" and, by inference, he implied that consideration may be given to "scrapping" or delaying publication of the book. In this connection, [] stated that although the book is "far along" and is included in the advance listing of books which Macmillan will release later this year, advance copies of the galley proofs have not, to his knowledge, been made available to outside book reviewers.

[] terminated the conversation by expressing appreciation to the Director and the Bureau for contacting him directly about this matter. He fully understands that we have no thought or intent of telling Macmillan what it should, or should not, publish and fully agreed with Gunn's statement that, while Cook is entitled to his opinions, he has a responsibility to be accurate in the facts he uses when asking others to share these opinions. He stated that Macmillan must settle upon a course of action "which will result in the least difficulties" and said he would be in touch with us when a decision is reached. Throughout the call, [] was most friendly.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *W.C.S.*

FROM : R. W. Smith *R.W.S.*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "ON DEALING WITH
THE COMMUNIST WORLD" BY
GEORGE F. KENNAN
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
(62-46855)

DATE: July 24, 1964

[Handwritten initials]

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
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Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

P.W. Smith

Captioned book, just published by Harper & Row, New York, consists of lectures written and delivered by George F. Kennan following his return to the United States after two years (1961-1963) as American Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

No Choice but Peaceful Coexistence

Kennan expresses misgivings about any concept which envisages the overthrow of Soviet power either by the direct use of armed force or by the incitement of communist-bloc peoples to revolt. He holds that vast and far-reaching changes have occurred in the Soviet Union since Stalin's day, and that important political changes will continue in that country, but only on the foundation of and within the framework of the present political system, which is now firmly established. He sees the gradual evolution of the Soviet Union as offering hope that it may someday assume an acceptable place in the community of nations. While Kennan says he is no advocate of "spineless pacifism," he feels the West has no choice but to accept the quest for peaceful coexistence as the basis for its policy toward communist countries.

East-West Trade Aids Peace

Kennan takes a dim view of a policy designed to discourage trade between the Soviet bloc and the West as a means of impeding the military-industrial development of the Soviet Union. On the contrary, he maintains that increased East-West trade would encourage the development of a healthy and economic independence within the Soviet bloc. Trade would help the Eastern European satellites to achieve a measure of independence and flexibility in their foreign

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Sullivan

1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Research-Satellite Section
1-

1-Mr. Garner

RSG:bb

(8)

61 AUG 17 1964

SENT DIRECTOR
7.28.64

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

AUG 12 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-81548-

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "ON DEALING WITH
THE COMMUNIST WORLD" BY GEORGE F. KENNAN

economic relations. But Kennan warns that to demand political concessions as a quid pro quo for normal commercial transactions is only another way of renouncing trade altogether, for communist countries will never yield to such demands.

Shattered Communist-Bloc Unity

Kennan recognizes the disintegration of the extreme concentration of power in Moscow which characterized the communist bloc in the immediate postwar period, and the emergence in its place of a plurality of independent or partially independent centers of political authority, which has been termed polycentrism. What was once a unified and disciplined bloc has deteriorated into something more like an uneasy alliance between two ideologically similar commonwealths: one grouped around the Soviet Union, the other around Red China. Kennan foresees the possibility of some armed conflicts along the Sino-Soviet border, although he doubts their escalation into a full-scale war between the two nations.

East-West Dilemmas

Both the communist world and the free world are confronted with serious dilemmas, Kennan points out. The communist bloc faces the basic question of whether to conceive of the world in terms of an irreconcilable and deadly struggle which can only be solved through war (the Chinese view), or whether to recognize that communism can be advanced by more sophisticated, more gradual, and more peaceful ways (the Soviet view).

The West is confronted by a fundamental problem of whether to promote a trend toward further polycentrism in the hope that there might prove to be a portion of the communist world with which we could contrive to live, or whether to discourage that trend on the theory that a differentiation of outlook and authority among communist powers does not materially affect their status as a threat to the West's security.

George F. Kennan

Kennan is a well-known author and is considered an "expert" on Russia and communism by reason of his long foreign service career. He is a man of varied and strong convictions. Some of the controversial positions he has taken include the postwar containment policy of preventing further Soviet expansion, admission of Red China to the United Nations, withdrawal of all Allied troops from Europe, and

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "ON DEALING WITH THE
COMMUNIST WORLD" BY GEORGE F. KENNAN

denial of missiles to North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations.

Kennan testified in the J. Robert Oppenheimer hearings that Oppenheimer had a great mind and had given him intelligent advice while Kennan was in the State Department. During the FBI investigation of Kennan for his post as Ambassador to Yugoslavia, three individuals interviewed considered him "too soft" toward the Soviet Union.

An article in "Look" magazine, 11/19/63, set forth Kennan's foreign policy views and quoted him as criticizing the Congress, the Armed Forces, and the FBI for making national policy. When he was later interviewed by a Bureau representative concerning this, Kennan apologized, claiming that he had been misquoted and had not seen the article before it was published. Regarding Kennan's explanation, the Director noted: "I am not impressed with his explanation. H." Kennan also wrote a letter to the Bureau in which he again apologized for the slip-up.

Bufiles show that Kennan in the past has expressed admiration for the Bureau, has maintained cordial relations with us, and furnished helpful and pertinent material while he was with the State Department.

No Reference to FBI

The book contains no reference to either the Director or the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DELETED
Wes
AD
*It appears Kennan
has been gradually
losing touch with
reality*

6-5-64

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Mohr ☐
Mr. Casper ☐
Mr. Callahan ☐
Mr. Conrad ☐
Mr. DeLoach ☐
Mr. Evans ☐
Mr. Gale ☐
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Sullivan ☒
Mr. Tavel ☒
Mr. Trotter ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Miss Holmes ☐
Miss Gandy ☐

Mr. DeLoach

KAROT
ESPIONAGE - Russia

BACKGROUND

BOOK REVIEW

You will recall that Karot is a [redacted] who has [redacted]

[redacted] During the past year while [redacted]
[redacted] Karot has set forth in considerable detail his life
story. He hopes that eventually [redacted] and with the permission of
the Bureau) he might be able to publish this story.

Karot has now furnished a draft of his manuscript to the Bureau for its review. The Domestic Intelligence Division has requested the Crime Records Division to review the draft, with special reference to over-all Bureau policy and the possibility of eventual publication.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF MANUSCRIPT

The manuscript entitled "The Third of July" is 386 pages in length, divided into a number of untitled chapters. It is basically a story of his life, first as a child in the United States, then his growth to early adulthood in the Soviet Union, and eventually his return as a Soviet illegal agent to the United States. In the latter section (starting on page 222) he tells of his work with the FBI as an espionage double agent.

The story opens with a brief "pan shot" of Karot entering the United States under false identity in 1948 from Canada as a Soviet illegal agent. The author then immediately switches to a detailed account of his life in the United States as a boy.

Life in the United States

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Karot was born in Michigan in 1916, as Rudolph Tumi, of Finnish immigrant parents. His father soon died and his mother married Robert Saastomoin, a Finn who was a rabid radical and communist. As a result, young Rudolph in 1932 became a member of the Young Communist League.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
FCS:mlm

(7)

FOR DISTRIBUTION AS
TO DETERMINATION
SEE FILE 105-76241-104

10 JUL 28 1964

85 AUG 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-76241-104

Informal M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: KAROT

In the depression days of the 1930's there was a strong belief among some Finns in this area that Soviet Russia represented a paradise. As a result many Finns left the United States and returned to Russia. This was the feeling of Karot's stepfather so in 1933 the entire family, including Karot (now age 16) sailed from New York City for the Soviet Union. They were full of enthusiasm at the prospect of a "new freedom."

In the Soviet Union

From 1933 until his return to the United States in 1958, Karot lived in the Soviet Union. He tells how, upon his arrival, he settled in the Karelian area (north of Leningrad, near Finland). He worked as a lumberjack, living in virtual isolation and under almost primitive conditions. Soon (1937) his stepfather was arrested for "conspiracy" inasmuch as he criticized the Government. As a result Karot was expelled from the Young Communist League and deported, along with his mother and sister, from the border area of Finland to live at a former slave labor camp.

In 1939, Russia went to war with Finland, and for the next six years Karot was a member of the Red Army. He vividly tells of his experiences - how he fought against the Finns in the cold northern woods, was picked to go behind the enemy lines (but didn't go because of end of Finnish War), was told to penetrate a hard-core group of Finnish prisoners, worked as an orderly in a home of a Russian officer. Finally, he was demobilized (1946) and made his way to Kirov. Here he was without friends, money or job.

After the war a new chapter opens in his life. He marries, has children and works in odd jobs, especially woodcutting. Since he lived in the United States, his English was reasonably good and he secured a job teaching English. He has many interesting experiences, but he is primarily a drifter, trying to earn enough to keep his family fed. In the manuscript he tells of various undesirable features of Soviet life - the low living conditions, the existence of crime, the consciousness of class in a so-called classless society. "It was hard living and I dragged myself to bed after a day of chopping wood and an evening of teaching. I had crazy dreams where I brought the axe to school and chopped up the desks in the classroom while I went on with my English lesson at the same time." (p. 118)

"Perhaps," Karot says, "these dreams were the first stirrings of revolt against the cant and tyranny of a senseless, upside-down world stolen by a madman from Alice in Wonderland, and made into something cruel and twisted." (p. 118)

In June, 1950, Karot became a full member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He soon came into contact with the K. G. B. and eventually was

Informal M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: KAROT

recruited into intelligence work. He was contacted, first in 1954, then again in 1956, but it wasn't until the spring of 1957 that he became fully occupied in this occupation.

At this time his life changed. He was taken from Kirov to Moscow. He left his family and was put into an apartment by himself - there to be trained as a spy to be sent illegally to the United States. He gives a rather extensive picture of his training - the subjects taught, his teachers, his inner feelings and reactions. He appears to have been an apt pupil, learning quickly and satisfying his superiors. But it meant a decisive break with his past:

"Farewell to my family was difficult. I could tell my wife Nina nothing of the real job I was undertaking; it was almost as though I was guilty of a deception. Only by thinking of the increased benefits they would receive, could I erase from my mind Nina's sad face when I closed the apartment door and walked out of the house. I could not help thinking that I will be doing this many times from now on, closing the door on one part of myself and opening another to someone I do not recognize but call by different names." (p. 131)

Among subjects studied were Marxism-Leninism, codes, photography, micro-dots, how to clear "drops," etc. It was a thorough and disciplined training.

Upon completion of his training he was sent on a short "staging" or "shake-down" journey through Western Europe and back through Finland. Its purpose was to acquaint him with foreign travel, how to clear drops, live under an alias. This is a most interesting account - how he met various people, lived with a Belgium family, almost had his picture taken for a newspaper. This is one of the most entertaining sections of the manuscript.

Finally, in late 1958, he is dispatched via Paris and Canada to the United States and a new phase of his life begins, as he says, he becomes "an alien in my own country."

Experiences in the United States as a Soviet Spy

He arrived in the United States late in December, 1958, (after a trip to Vancouver, British Columbia, to secure knowledge about places where he was supposed to have "lived" in his cover legend story). He came to Chicago, then visited other cities, such as New York and Milwaukee, and also in north Michigan, where he unsuccessfully

Informal M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: KAROT

tried to secure a record of his birth. He tells of his feelings of seeing places in the United States he had known 25 years previously as a boy. The purpose of these visits was to orient himself before undertaking espionage work.

On page 222 the FBI enters his life - and he suddenly is confronted by Special Agents. "I was like a fighter whose defenses were alert to hold on as long as possible until I could recover my senses. In the meantime, I was at bay, using every second to regain self-control and my composure."

Karot's presentation of the FBI is most favorable. "As time elapsed, there was no doubt in my mind that the FBI had known me for a long time, and had, in fact, been waiting for me."

The rest of the book relates how he, under the FBI's supervision, becomes a double agent - developing contacts, sending secret messages, clearing drops. All of these he carried out under the FBI's guidance and supervision. Also he brings out the contrast between the Russian and American ways of life. He secures jobs in New York City - and tells interesting stories of his experiences, for example, at Tiffany's. "Although I was politically anti-capitalistic at this time, I was not a rabid Communist. I reeled off the cliches expected of me, and acted in such a way to avoid distrust, but deep down, I experienced the first pangs of doubt in the Soviet way of life. The biggest conflict lay in the lack of the Soviet individual's freedom to choose his own destiny; he was beset by limitation on his thoughts and actions wherever he turned." (p. 226)

All the time, Karot says, he is torn between his increasing respect and love of this country and his desire to see his family back in Russia. At first the Russians transmitted letters from his family, then mere notations that they were well. In one instance, he met personally with a Soviet official from the United Nations who reviewed his work in the United States (and appeared well satisfied), and indicated he would be going home in six to eight weeks. This meeting was near Greystone Station on the Hudson River in September, 1962.

Then in October, 1962 came a public announcement in the press from Moscow that Oleg V. Penkovsky, a high Soviet official, was arrested on charges of espionage (p. 352). This meant, in Karot's opinion, that Penkovsky "had blown the whistle" on many Soviet espionage operations, including his own. Immediately the Centre's (his new headquarters) tone changed. Karot was reprimanded for taking steps to prepare to go home for vacation. He also was told to cut off his ties with his close personal friends (which he resented very much). This meant that everybody in the

Informal M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: KAROT

apparatus, including Karot, was under suspicion. A short time later he talked to the FBI again - and Agents posed a key decision. Leave the country when the Centre called or stay in the United States and become a citizen. A decision had to be made quickly, as the FBI could use Karot as a witness in a case soon to break - the arrest of the Egorovs and Baltchs.

Karot decided to stay - and here his story ends, pending the trial of the Baltchs still to come.

OBSERVATIONS

(1) Over-all the manuscript is well written, reads quickly and contains much human interest material. Especially interesting are accounts of personal experiences written in a first person, conversational style. As a normal rule, the sentence structure is simple, clear and easy to read. You gain a good, firm grasp of what he has to say and a picture of his career.

(2) Karot brings out - all through the book - the contrast between the American and Russian ways of life. This is done effectively, without too much overtone of propaganda. He seems to give the impression that he really was never a hard-core communist even in Russia, which probably isn't true, in view of the nature of his assignment. His word pictures give a vivid insight into life in Russia and how he was trained in espionage.

(3) This is a first draft, written when Karot doesn't know what will happen to him or whether he will testify or not. This necessarily makes the end of the book rather inconclusive. It sort of hangs in mid-air and leaves the reader somewhat uncertain.

(4) Interest-wise, the first part of the book is more effective than the latter. Maybe this is necessarily so. In the early pages he is telling about Russia, where he lived in a society so different from ours, and he brings out full details. After page 222 (where he meets the FBI) he gives the impression that he can't tell too much, meaning that he is under security wraps. Some of the descriptions, for example, of the drops in New York area are not too interesting, and a number of dull spots occur.

(5) In the plot, the most ineffective part of the book deals with his going to work for the FBI. This probably would be unconvincing to an outside reader. Here he comes to the U.S. as a hard-core, professional spy. Suddenly he is trapped by the FBI and almost immediately (it seems to the reader) becomes a double agent. Perhaps (considering the many problems involved from the reader's point of view) if Karot could emphasize more the intensity of his inner convictions, the agony and pain of shifting

Informal M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: KAROT

allegiance, in throwing off the old and accepting the new - that it took time, personal struggle and meant acute pain, this would make the reader better understand the complete turnaround.

(6) If the book is to be published consideration might be given to expanding the original "pan shot". At present it merely shows Karot on a train from Canada to Chicago. For example, if this initial "pan shot" might include his original meanderings in the U. S. and the fact that the FBI was "on him", would give the reader a better preview for what is to come. Likewise, it would present the FBI in a better light.

(7) The book market is today full of "expose" and "personal narrative" stories of Soviets and others who have escaped from behind the Iron Curtain. The value of this book, it would seem, lies not in being just another expose of life in Russia, but how a man, trained for Soviet espionage, gradually struggled back to freedom with the aid of the FBI. Hence, it is the FBI angle which would make it a different type of book, distinctive in its own right. Likewise, it would present to the American people an insight into the FBI's work in espionage and our accomplishments.

(8) The FBI's treatment by Karot is most favorable. The Bureau is painted as an efficient, intelligent, effective counter-espionage organization which probably knows a great deal about the inner workings of the Soviet apparatus. Karot leads the reader to believe that there's a lot the Bureau knows that he doesn't know. He paints the Agents as friendly, human and effective. Perhaps he puts in too much of the "homey" touch, as the scene of the Agent parking in a Tow Zone and having his car almost hauled away or the time when Karot ate dinner at the Agent's home. Just how much of this the Bureau would want the Russians to know is uncertain. But the picture of Karot's operation as a double agent under Bureau guidance is effective and convincing (though more human interest stories are needed in latter half of book).

(9) There would appear no objection to the book being published by Karot when the appropriate time comes. Not only would it possibly give him a source of income but also help the Bureau inform the American people about Soviet espionage. Since the Bureau will have full control over the manuscript, there is no possibility of risk of any type of embarrassment.

(10) In due time, consideration might be given as to whether the Director would write a foreword. This would make all the difference in the world as to the book's sale and reception. As indicated above, it would remove the book

info sent to [unclear] 5/6

Informal M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: KAROT

from the category of "just another spy story" and identify the author as one who assisted the FBI and whose tale is factual.

DeLoach
AM

M. A. Jones

M. A. Jones

[Circular stamp]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-31-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Rm.
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: "DESIGN FOR DEDICATION"
BY PETER HOWARD

Book Reviews

By letter dated July 25, 1964, [redacted], forwarded a paperback which he described as being Peter Howard's latest book entitled "Design for Dedication."

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b7c

The book has been reviewed and it is merely a reprint of various speeches made by Howard while touring the United States and Canada between December, 1963, and March, 1964. His principal topic is "moral re-armament" and he describes himself as being dedicated to combatting communism. The speeches are well written and there were two references made to the Director and one to the FBI in the book. The reference to the FBI was made in a speech at Town Hall, Los Angeles, California, on 2-4-64. The speech was entitled "Dead Knight in Armor?" The reference is as follows: "A Russian diplomat, believed by the FBI to be one of the most skilled Communizers in this country, said to me not long ago at an Embassy party: 'We in the Soviets have this great advantage. We have a strong ideology out to change the shape of the world. You in the West have no ideology.'" Howard does not further describe the diplomat. The first reference to the Director was made in the same speech. It is as follows: "I read in 'The New York Times' of December 31, 1963, that by 1966 half the population of this country will be under 25 years of age. Two days later in the 'Los Angeles Times' I read that J. Edgar Hoover says the Communist Party of America is planning for American youth. Their leaders formed final plans in Chicago, according to Hoover, last October. Already a strong swing Leftwards is noted in American youth and in society." The second and last reference to the Director was made in a speech before the Rotary Club, Chicago, Illinois, on 1-3-64, entitled "The New Type of Man." The reference is as follows: "Mr. J. Edgar Hoover says that there is a strong swing to the left in American youth. He says it is a swing planned by the Communist Party. If Mr. Hoover's advice had been heeded, certain events would not have taken place in Dallas. Don't let us be too sure we know better when a man like Hoover comes forward with a statement of that kind. I think the swing can be answered. The question is, who is going to do it?"

Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure
1 - [redacted] - Enclosure

GTO:kjb/sas

(7) (Continued on Page 2)

60 AUG 12 1964

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NOT RECORDED
133 AUG 5 1964

AUG 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-1072-15

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "Design for Dedication"
By Peter Howard

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

Bufiles reflect that the "Moral Re-armament Movement" was in pre-World War II days known as the Oxford Movement and the purpose of it was to reform the world through emphasis on moral absolutes such as absolute honor, absolute truth, absolute purity, absolute faith, etc. "Moral Re-armament" is now reportedly combatting communism around the world. Our files indicate that it has been quite a controversial issue, some saying that it caters only to the wealthy ruling classes in different countries, others accusing it of meddling, even some have made charges in different parts of the world that communism has tried to infiltrate the movement. It has been the Bureau's position not to become in any way identified with "Moral Re-armament" or its officials. b6 b7C

Howard is considered the leading intellectual in the "Moral Re-armament Movement." He is described as being a scholarly man and a capable writer. Our files failed to reflect any derogatory information on him.

[redacted] is described in our files as being a member of "Moral Re-armament Movement" and as of 1-26-61 the Miami Office advised us that he was contemplating resigning from all other business activities in order to devote himself exclusively to this movement. [redacted]

[redacted] Flying Tigers prior to World War II and who subsequently served as [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached letter addressed to [redacted] be approved and sent to him acknowledging receipt of captioned book. [redacted]

CHW

[Handwritten signature]

Mr. Sullivan

May 1, 1962

R. L. Smith

b6
b7C

**"STUDENT"
BY DAVID HOROWITZ
INFORMATION CONCERNING**

Captioned book is a summary of the political activities of students at the University of California since 1957, with particular emphasis on the riot at the hearings held by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), in San Francisco on May 13, 1960. Horowitz is highly critical of the HCUA film "Operation Abolition" and the Director's article "Communist Target--Youth," both of which deal with this riot.

He denies that the students engaged in mob violence on this occasion and tries to excuse their resistance to law enforcement officers as mere "non-cooperation." He charges that it is characteristic of the Director "to reshape facts to make them more sinister" and suggests that all "apologists" for "Operation Abolition" and "Communist Target--Youth" should publically admit their mistake. In this connection he quotes Mrs. [redacted] of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as claiming that she was convinced "Operation Abolition" was factual because "J. Edgar Hoover told me so." Bureau files reflect cordial correspondence with [redacted] but contain no information which would substantiate this allegation. (pp 94, 96, 104 and 142)

b6
b7C

Horowitz also criticizes the Regents of the University for apologizing to the Bureau for a question on the entrance examination which described the FBI as a national police organization which operates secretly and which is not responsive to public criticism. He also incorrectly alleges that FBI Agents have been supporting the HCUA on the University of California campus and that FBI Agents contact the employers of individuals who refuse to cooperate with the HCUA in an attempt to have them fired (pp 43, 55, 151).

Bureau files reflect that Horowitz was born in 1939 in New York City. He received an A. B. degree from Columbia University in June 1959 and was admitted to the University of California, where he is working toward a M. A. degree.

Enclosure

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Bland
JEC:cb

1-Section tickler
1-62-40055
1-[redacted]
1-Mr. Condon

2 MAY 1 1962

NOT RECORDED
170 MAY 2 1962

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "STUDENT" By David Horowitz

in September, 1959. Since September, 1960, he has been employed by the University of California as a teaching assistant in the English department. Both of his parents are included in the Security Index of the New York Office. In October, 1955, he was reported a subscriber to "New Challenge" the official publication of the Party's former youth organization, the Labor Youth League. He is an editor of "Root and Branch," which describes itself as a "radical quarterly," and he is also a correspondent of the "National Guardian," self-described as a "progressive newsweekly." In 1956 a panel source of the New York Office, a former neighbor of Horowitz, advised that he was not sympathetic towards his parents' political views and was actually somewhat ashamed of them. In this connection it is noted that Horowitz criticizes the Soviet Union for rewriting history to conform to current policy and for reinstituting the death penalty for such crimes as fraud and embezzlement. He also admits that communism does not tolerate freedom of speech or the right to criticize. (pp 143, 151-153)

The book is enclosed.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNTT)

DATE: 8/7/64

FROM: *CEW* SAC, NEW HAVEN (62-2278) (RUC)

SUBJECT: *W* RADICAL PERIODICALS IN AMERICA,
1890-1950
BY WALTER GOLDWATER, Book

Book Reviews

C Re: Bureau letter dated 8/5/64.

On August 7, 1964, the New Haven Office discreetly obtained a copy of above captioned book from the Publications Department of the Yale University Library at New Haven, which is being forwarded herewith.

100-36791-1
INRECORDED COPY FILED IN

901 22

REC-34

62-46855-280

16 AUG 12 1964

2-Bureau (incl. 1)
1-New Haven
SFD:mac
(3)

ENCLOSURE

1 Encl. placed
in Bureau
Library
8-11-64, AMB.

RESEARCH-SERIALIZED

44
38 AUG 18 1964

SAC, Newark

REC-44

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 -

August 5, 1964

b6
b7C

Director, FBI (62-46856) - Section tickler
2 - Orig. & copy
① - Yellow

**'RADICAL PERIODICALS IN AMERICA,
1898-1950'
BY WALTER GOLDWATER**

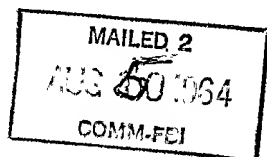
The captioned book may be obtained from the Yale University Library, Publications Department, New Haven, Connecticut, for \$5 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA R. W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section, as a reference, will be placed in Bureau Library.

AMB:cr
(9)

*Book rec'd
8/11/64
AMB*



Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

AUG 17 1964

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AMB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: August 11, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "RED BLUEPRINT FOR THE CONQUEST
OF AMERICA"
BY JOSEPH H. WHERRY
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER (62-46855)

7-1-64 JMS
Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

SYNOPSIS:

In May, 1963, Joseph Hays Wherry advised Bureau he was preparing anticommunist book and Herbert Philbrick, who would write introduction, suggested Director might prepare foreword. Such request not forthcoming. Book published in July, 1964, as analysis of 1935 communist document "The Communist Party: A Manual on Organization," by J. Peters, former representative in United States of the Communist International. Author claims present Administration manifests lack of knowledge of communist techniques and is engaged in policy of appeasement. Numerous favorable references to Director and FBI. Author claims to be personal friend of Senator Barry Goldwater and has been active in anticommunist organizations for several years.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DETAILS:

On May 17, 1963, Joseph Hays Wherry, author of captioned book, contacted the San Francisco Office stating he was writing an anticommunist book which would contain an introduction by Herbert Philbrick, a former Bureau informant on the activities of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). Philbrick reportedly suggested to

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Research-Satellite
1 -

1 - R. S. Garner
1 - 62-108744

LLW:cr *u*

(9)

REC-66

EX 110

17 AUG 17 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

b6
b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-108744

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "RED BLUEPRINT FOR THE CONQUEST
OF AMERICA"

Wherry that the Director might prepare a foreword to this book. It was recommended by Crime Records that in the event such a request was received from Wherry that it be handled in a most circumspect manner. There was no further contact by Wherry in connection with this request. On July 24, 1964, San Francisco furnished the Bureau two copies of "Red Blueprint for the Conquest of America," which has just been published and which has been reviewed by the Research-Satellite Section. (62-108744)

The Author

Joseph Hays Wherry, born December 20, 1915, in the State of Washington, has been a professional writer for many years and resides at 720 Blossom Way, Santa Rosa, California. He claims to be a personal friend of Senator Barry Goldwater. In 1962, he indicated that he had been very active for several years in anticommunist organizations, including Dr. Fred C. Schwarz's Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, which is well known to the Bureau. (62-108744)

Mention of the Director and the FBI

The Director and the FBI are mentioned favorably on pages 2, 3, 11, 15, 36, 46, 59, 93, 180, 206, and 225.

The Book

"Red Blueprint for the Conquest of America" is an analysis of a twenty-nine-year-old document entitled "The Communist Party: A Manual on Organization," published in 1935 by Workers Library Publishers, New York City, a now defunct publishing house of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). The manual was written by J. Peters, then a representative in the United States of the Communist International* and acting head of the underground section of the CPUSA. According to the foreword by Jack Stachel (now a member of the National Board of the CPUSA), the manual was designed as a guide to the theory and practice of organization in the CPUSA and the Communist International. Stachel, in stressing the importance of the manual at that time, stated it was absolutely necessary for every Party member to read and study it.

Although the manual has been out of print for many years, Wherry assumes that it is still utilized by the CPUSA as an operational handbook and is an "up-to-date"

*Dissolved in 1943

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "RED BLUEPRINT FOR THE CONQUEST
OF AMERICA"

and "effective formula" despite all the "zigs and zags" of the Party line since 1935. To illustrate this, he quotes extensively from the manual and then attempts to explain and clarify its meaning in view of the current situation. He discusses the relationship between the CPUSA and the Soviet Union, dialectical materialism, democratic centralism, Aesopian language, the importance of discipline, the current structure of the CPUSA, among other things.

He comes to the conclusion that "our national leadership" has exhibited an alarming lack of knowledge about the fundamental philosophy and operational techniques of world communism and is engaged in a policy of appeasement and vacillation. According to Wherry, those individuals in the United States who seek knowledge of the extent of the threat of communism to democracy and those desiring individual liberties are frequently mislabeled "extremists" and "reactionaries."

over

Wes

[Signature]

[Signature]

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

August 7, 1964

R. W. Smith

**BOOK REVIEW: "A STUDY OF THE USSR AND
COMMUNISM: AN HISTORICAL APPROACH,"
BY ALFRED J. RIEBER AND ROBERT C. NELSON
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

SYNOPSIS:

Book Review

b6
b7C

[redacted] Circuit Riders, Inc., an organization of laymen of the Methodist Church whose objective is to combat communism, complained to our Cincinnati Office, objecting to passage in above book inferring Bureau harmed the innocent while weeding communists out of government. [redacted] has been in frequent contact with the Bureau over the years. Book review by Central Research Unit reflects book, a supplemental textbook, is well-prepared, authoritative history and study of contemporary phases of USSR. Only two references to the Bureau. Statement [redacted] objected to could be accepted as critical, but other reference favorable. No derogatory information in Bufiles regarding authors. Publisher, Scott, Foresman and Company, subject of antitrust case, placed in abeyance 1959, involving nine publishers who refused to lease plates to State of California for free elementary textbooks.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

DETAILS:

By letter dated 6/15/64, the Cincinnati Office advised that [redacted]

[redacted] Circuit Riders, Inc., an organization of laymen of the Methodist Church whose objective is to combat communism, telephonically advised on 6/8/64 that he objected to a passage in the above book which alleged that the Bureau harmed the innocent while weeding communists out of government. [redacted] considers the statement unfair to the Bureau. [redacted] has been in frequent contact with the Bureau over the years. On 6/22/64, the Chicago Office was instructed to obtain a copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau. The book was forwarded on 7/20/64 and sent to the Central Research Unit for review.

1 - 105-39886
1 - 62-46855
1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Research-Satellite Section
1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. Carner
1 - Chamberlain

EC:bb/cr

(12)

AUG 20 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

NOT RECORDED
133 AUG 12 1964

RECEIVED FILED IN

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "A STUDY OF THE USSR AND
COMMUNISM: AN HISTORICAL APPROACH"

Abstract of Russian History

This book is a 265-page paperback, supplementary textbook seeking "to present an objective analysis of the origins, growth, and present state of the USSR and communism." It is obvious that such a range of history--15 centuries--cannot be covered completely in the cramped confines of 265 paperback pages. The value of the work lies in its use as a supplement to a specialized course of study.

The book begins with a description of the land, the climate, and the people, covers the highpoints of Czarist Russia, the Revolution of 1917, and the development of communist ideology. More than half of the study is devoted to politics, economics, culture, and international relations of contemporary Soviet Russia. The authors point out how communist theory, even though it has undergone many changes and spawned many variations, has always retained the same revolutionary aims and will undoubtedly continue to do so. The Soviet Union is a powerful military and industrial state which has complete control of the Russian people and poses a real challenge to the free nations of the world.

The book is authoritative and is neither pro-Soviet nor overly critical of the United States Government or its policies.

References to FBI

There are no references to the Director and only two to the Bureau. On pages 257-258, the authors state: "Eventually the FBI and rigid government loyalty programs weeded them (party members and sympathizers) out of their influential posts, not always, however, without harm to innocent people in the process." This undoubtedly could be accepted as a criticism of the Bureau; however, on page 259 the authors credit the Bureau "through open and covert activities" with keeping watch over the conduct of communists and Soviet spies in the United States.

The Authors and Publisher

This study was co-authored by Alfred J. Rieber and Robert C. Nelson and published by Scott, Foresman and Company.

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "A STUDY OF THE USSR AND
COMMUNISM: AN HISTORICAL APPROACH"

Alfred Joseph Richer is associate professor of history at Northwestern University and author of Stalin and the French Communist Party 1941-47. Prior to his receiving a PH. D from Columbia University, Richer was one of twenty-two American students who in 1958-1959 studied at Moscow University in the Soviet Union under the student exchange program. Because of his studying in the USSR, Richer was interviewed by Bureau agents in March, 1961. He was very cooperative.

He participated in a television program, 3/3/63, called "Kup's Show," during which he and others exchanged "free" ideas with Yuri P. Vasilov, Second Secretary, Soviet Embassy. The show was moderated by Irv Kupcinet, columnist for the Chicago Sun-Times.

Robert C. Nelson is a staff correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor. No derogatory information identifiable with Nelson is in Bufiles.

Scott, Foresman and Company was among nine publishers who refused to lease printing plates to the State of California for the printing of elementary textbooks to be distributed free of cost. In June, 1956, an antitrust case was opened by the Bureau on instructions of the Department of Justice. In March, 1959, the case was placed in abeyance pending action by the State of California. The San Francisco regional office of the Department of Justice Antitrust Division advised that, if the State of California were to take action against the publishers involved, in all probability no action would be taken by the Antitrust Division.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-11-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "A TEXAN LOOKS AT LYNDON"
by J. EVETTS HALEY
CANYON, TEXAS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Book

Book Reviews

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Palo Duro Press, Box 390, Canyon, Texas, forwarded a copy of the captioned book which was written by J. Evetts Haley. Subtitled "A Study In Illegitimate Power," it is bitterly critical of President Johnson, who is described as a vain, vindictive individual who is characterized by an overweening ambition, a monumental ego and an evil genius. According to Haley, the President is a product of political sophistication, cynicism and expediency, and his current position is a reflection upon the electorate of Texas and America.

Haley dredges up everything adverse that has ever been alleged against the President, accusing him of stealing elections, of being the mentor of Bobby Baker, of complicity in the Billie Sol Estes fraud, etc. He casts doubt on the ethics of President and Mrs. Johnson in building their television business in Austin, Texas, and, in essence, paints Mr. Johnson as a thoroughgoing unprincipled blackguard who specializes in a continual expert political conniving calculated to strengthen his hold upon illegitimate power.

The Director and/or the FBI are mentioned in five instances. During the controversy over the holdings and business methods of the LBJ Company, certain revelations concerning the background of Don Reynolds were made public. Haley states these came from FBI reports which were "leaked" to Drew Pearson by the White House. Haley says Senator Hugh Scott demanded an investigation of the "leak" of raw FBI files, "which could only have occurred at the instance of some person higher than the FBI in government." The book states FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover denied a leak to any unauthorized source.

REC-65 62-46855-282

The Bureau is mentioned three times in connection with the investigation of Billie Sol Estes, the most pertinent statement being one which alleges that "before the lid was clamped tight," an FBI Agent on the case revealed to a friend that Commerical Solvents was suspected of gangster connections, and that Lady Bird Johnson's money had helped pull the company out of financial straits.

Aside from the above cited examples, the references to Mr. Hoover and the FBI are of no import.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Morrell
- HHA:cmk (8)

SENT DIRECTOR
8-11-64

(Continued - Over)

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
Re: "A TEXAN LOOKS AT LYNDON"

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

J. Evetts ~~Haley~~, one-time ultraconservative Texas gubernatorial candidate (1956), was born 7-5-01, at Belton, Texas. He was formerly a member of the Department of History, University of Texas (1929-1936). Haley said he was fired from this position for his fight against the invasion of "socialistic federal power." Identified as a staunch friend and backer of former Major General Edwin A. Walker, Haley has long been active in a number of "right-wing" groups which have advocated such things as the repeal of Federal income taxes, the curtailment of foreign aid and the maintenance of segregation. He is currently a rancher at Canyon, Texas, and apparently he is also the owner of Palo Duro Press. In the past, Haley has written some twelve books on history and biography.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

W. Jones *DeLoach* *MA*

100-150000
100-150000
100-150000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-21-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW, "DON'T JUST DEPLORE
DISCRIMINATION, DO SOMETHING"
"BILL" W.H.M. STOVER

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

BACKGROUND

A letter was received from captioned author on June 30, 1964, in which he set forth the theme of his book and, in a handwritten postscript to the Director, said, "Thank you for the contribution your own rational utterances have made to this book." The book itself was sent under separate cover. An in-absence was sent in reply.

SYNOPSIS OF BOOK

The book is divided into three parts. Part one deals with personal excesses, having separate chapters on alcohol, sexuality, crime and godlessness. Part two deals with the race problem. Part three offers possible solutions to all of these forementioned problems.

Stover's use of the word discrimination in his title is unique. He deplores the discrimination against non-drinkers at almost every social gathering, the discrimination against law-abiding citizens by lawless elements, and the discrimination against whites because of the "preferential treatment" accorded Negroes.

All of the excesses of alcohol, sexuality and crime are the result of an ever-increasing godless America. Briefly, Stover cites instances of the harmful effects of alcohol and then lashes out at all of the pressure placed upon people to drink by the television, advertising and movie industries and by the Armed Forces.

In his discussion of "sexualism," instances of divorce are cited (Rockefeller), as are instances of pre-marital pregnancy, wife swapping, venereal diseases, and perversion of all kinds. The causes for less restraint in sex matters are the military, the automobile, availability of contraceptives, effective treatment of venereal disease and our open attitude toward sex relations.

The fast-rising crime rate in this country indicates a moral sickness in America. Stover quotes from Lewis F. Powell Jr., President of the American Bar Association who says, "... a root cause of the crime crisis which grips our country is excessive tolerance by the public generally of the sub-standard, marginal, and even

1 - Central Research

DLD:rab (5)

Continued on page 2

AUG 21 1964

100-46855-
101 AUG 7 1964
CRIME RESEARCH

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW

immoral and unlawful conduct." An inevitable result of this excessive tolerance, Stover says, is lack of respect for authority, for law, and for the rights of others.

For Stover, a godless America is the root of all these problems and he blames the Supreme Court for bringing about this godlessness. He quotes from Senator [redacted] who calls the Justices intellectually dishonest men who are one-sided and misguided. [redacted] in particular cites the very "strange views" about prayer, Bible reading, qualifications of Notary Public, pornography, and the Mallory Rule, all of which give aid to "Communist trends."

The race problem in this country is the subject of the second part of the book. This whole section is generally unfavorable toward the present civil rights movement. He begins by discussing the Birmingham bombing of last year, but heaps most of his criticism on the White House, the press, the Attorney General, and the Negro leadership.

Stover tries to achieve a measure of objectivity by asking himself questions on the problem of prejudice, integration, and race relations in general. In all of his answers he calls for a slowdown in integration so that it becomes voluntary. He also stresses the need for Negroes to better themselves in their conduct and in their actual achievements. The theme of the backwardness of the Negro recurs in most of his subsequent arguments. Integration in the District schools he calls an utter failure and implies that most of the integration achieved has not meant an improvement in standards. Rather, he sees preferential treatment of Negroes against whites as a cause for white discontent. "Mobocracy," or the civil rights movement, is the principal object of Stover's scorn. He calls the August March in Washington as an example of intimidation of Congress which eventually led to the passage of the Civil Rights Bill of 1964 in the House of Representatives. He alleges the Representatives abdicated their responsibilities by not withstanding pressure exerted by the Negroes.

The last part of the book sets forth five possible solutions to the problems of immorality and racial disorder. He claims that a greater public awareness of the race problem and a more favorable atmosphere toward Negroes is dawning. The Golden Rule he sees as receiving greater application by whites toward Negroes. Stover believes that gradual desegregation can be achieved by "economic persuasion," and that the ballot can immeasurably aid Negroes when they learn to use it properly. The final solution to these problems, he says, is God. If Americans have a change of heart and place greater reliance on God, then the problems of a godless society will be removed.

REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI

There is nothing derogatory about the FBI or the Director. The Director is quoted in many places, but there is no attempt to make the Director support an untenable or even controversial position. On page 86, he lists all the law enforcement groups which Stover alleges kept order at the August March in Washington. The FBI is included. The quotations by the Director concern crime, general immorality and threats from communism. The Director's quotations do not directly touch on the race issue.

RECOMMENDATION: *gmc* For information

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: May 26, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "IN THIS FREE LAND"
BY CHARLES M. CROWE
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

A copy of captioned book, published by Abingdon Press, Nashville, Tennessee, was sent to the Director by the author. Its receipt was acknowledged by Crime Records Division by letter 5/14/64 and the book was forwarded to Domestic Intelligence Division for review. If the book is not retained in the Director's office, it will be placed in Bureau Library,

Plea for Conservatism in Protestantism

The book is a plea for and a defense of responsible conservatism in Protestantism in the United States. "The so-called 'liberal' position," the author contends, "gets a better hearing and press simply because most of the official sentiment of the mainline Protestant churches, and of the National Council of Churches, is dominated by men who hold the liberal position." Much of the tenor of thought in many official Christian circles, observes Crowe, has been "left of center," and "it hardly has been intellectually respectable in some official Protestant circles either to be pro-American or anti-Communist."

Crowe is critical of the defensive attitude assumed by many intellectuals who apologize for the institutions and processes of American society. In certain quarters in our country, he asserts, patriotism seems to be outmoded. We have appeased communism for years, he maintains, and we have been fearful, hesitant, and apologetic in dealing with it. There can be no neutrality nor toleration of communism, he warns, and further appeasement is unthinkable.

REC-47

62-46855-283

62-46855

- 1- Mr. Belmont
- 1- Mr. Mohr
- 1- Mr. DeLoach
- 1- Mr. Sullivan

- 1- Mr. Baumgardner
- 1- Research-Satellite Section
- 1- [Redacted]
- 1- Mr. Garner

b6
b7c

RSg:bb

(9)

67 SEP 25 1964

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Memo Smith to Sullivan

RE: BOOK REVIEW: "IN THIS FREE LAND"

BY CHARLES M. CROWE

CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The author charges that the communist infiltration of our Government during the 1930's and 1940's immeasurably aided the communist cause. Crowe views the United Nations (UN) as "a natural spawning ground for subversion and appeasement," and says that the UN has been oversold as a guarantor of peace. To Crowe, unilateral disarmament by the United States is "an invitation to suicide." War can come, he insists, only if free men default in their responsibility to meet communism's challenge.

The author deplores the insidious trend toward the welfare state in this country. He views it as "leading us into the socialist-Communist orbit" with their dubious, if not disastrous, programs of social and economic betterment.

In commenting on the racial situation, Crowe says that all troubles "are not due to discrimination and prejudice on the part of the white community. Much of the effort to break down these barriers is offset by the failure of many Negroes to demonstrate that they are worthy of the free and full citizenship that is theirs."

Crowe assails the Catholic Church for "becoming a pressure group in government which seeks to further the interests of the church over the public interest." He objects to the constant charge of intolerance and prejudice "directed at Protestants as if Protestants were the cause of the religious tensions in the United States." Crowe asserts that Protestantism has always been at "the forefront of every movement for human freedom and decency."

The book ends on a note of urgency. To preserve our Nation in the tradition of our forebears, Crowe feels that "Christians need a rebirth of devotion to the freedoms that have made American society the strongest and fairest on earth."

References to Director and Bureau

There are a number of references in the book to the Director and the Bureau. All are favorable; most consist of quotations or extracts from "A Study of Communism" and other publications and articles prepared by the Director.

The Author

According to the book's dust jacket, Charles M. Crowe, a native of Texas, has been pastor of Wilmette Parish Methodist Church, Wilmette, Illinois, since 1946. Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning him.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-19-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "THE MAN"
BY IRVING WALLACE
 CRIME RESEARCH SECTION
 CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

BACKGROUND:

The captioned book has been forwarded to the Bureau by SAC, New York by letter dated 8-7-64. This book first came to the Bureau's attention on November 4, 1963, when one of captioned author's research assistants contacted the Los Angeles Office and requested information concerning the manner in which the FBI handled certain of its investigations. The reason given for the inquiry was that the captioned author was writing a book using as a theme a Negro as President of the United States, and during the course of the plot, the FBI would be mentioned. The New York Office was instructed to furnish the Bureau with a copy of this book as soon as it was made available by the publisher, Simon and Schuster, New York, New York.

REVIEW OF "THE MAN":

The time of this novel is approximately the years 1975-80 and by a freak accident and through the law of succession, Douglass Dilman, President pro tempore of the Senate and a Negro, has been made President of the United States. Because of this, the country is thrown into turmoil, as there is a great deal of racial trouble brewing in the Nation and many international problems concerning the Russians facing the United States.

Dilman is portrayed at first as a very timid individual, who is at a loss to fulfill his new responsibilities because he feels he does not have the qualifications and because there is so much opposition to his ascent to the Presidency.

The "opposition" is led by a southern Congressman, Zeke Miller, who tries his utmost to discredit Dilman and replace him with Arthur Eaton, the Secretary of State. This opposition culminates in impeachment proceedings against Dilman in the Senate of the United States on four "trumped-up" charges, ranging from his mishandling of an international crisis to his alleged rape of a southern white girl in the Lincoln Bedroom of the White House. The story ends with Dilman's complete exoneration by the Senate.

Enclosure
 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 CAS:jil
 (5)

62-46855
 NOT RECORDED
 167 AUG 27 1964

AUG 26 1964

60 SEP 9 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: BOOK REVIEW: "THE MAN"

REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI:

The FBI is mentioned in passing on pages 18, 166, 275, 275, 281, 284, 340, 341, 346, 354, 361, 363, 448, 453, 464, 492, 509, 594, 637 and 698. These references allude to the FBI's investigation of various types of cases; namely, civil rights and security-type violations.

The Director is mentioned on page 277 and the author quotes Mr. Hoover as saying, "This is especially true in the intense civil rights movement, for America's twenty million Negroes and all others engaged in this struggle are a major target for communist propaganda and subversion." The "gist" of this statement taken from the Director's 1965 appropriations testimony before the House Sub-Committee on Appropriations, January 29, 1964.

On pages 340-343, the author portrays the Director's successor, Robert Lombardi, as bald as a cannon ball and as inflexible and physically round. He is described as having a forced public smile, high-pitched voice and was inclined to perspire a great deal. The author goes on to say that Lombardi "had a reputation for being ruthlessly, if not sadistically anti-communist on the United States domestic front, not wrong in itself, but often he had been too eager to interpret every coloration of opinion and action as Red, and consequently had had his arrests reversed by more unbiased minds." Throughout the book, it is implied that Lombardi is on the side that is trying to remove Dilman from the Presidency. Although it does not specifically state the fact, there is also an implication that this future "Director of the FBI" is very politically motivated.

THE AUTHOR--IRVING WALLACE:

Irving Wallace is a best-selling author, having written such books as: "The Chapman Report," the story of a sex survey among a Los Angeles community, and "The Prize," the story of a Nobel Prize winner.

He was born on March 19, 1916, at Chicago, Illinois; son of Alexander and Bessie Wallace. He was [redacted] in 1941 to the former [redacted] and they have [redacted]

[redacted] He is presently residing at [redacted]
[redacted] California. Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning [redacted]
Wallace. b6
b7C

OBSERVATIONS:

This is a long, drawn-out and very boring novel of almost 800 pages which could be condensed to less than half this size and still get the point across. The author seems to spend too much time and space trying to develop characters and, in all but a few cases, misses the target completely.

The plot has many improbable turns, i. e., a woman being raped in the White House and this fact being pointed out in detail on the floor of the Senate of the United States before a nationwide television audience. It seems that this novel is strictly a hurry-up job by the author so that the novel could reach the public during the forthcoming Presidential campaigns. In reading this book, one can readily see that author was, in fact, writing a novel that could be easily adaptable for the motion picture screen.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

ST
LAA
Legat, London

September 14, 1964

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N.P. Callahan
1 - W.C. Sullivan
1 - L.F. Schwartz
1 - R.S. Garner
1 - B.M. Suttler
1 -

THE JULY PLOT: THE ATTEMPT IN 1944
ON HITLER'S LIFE AND THE MEN
BEHIND IT

BY ROGER MANVELL AND HEINRICH FRAENKEL
PURCHASE OF BOOK

b6
b7c

According to the August 1, 1964, issue of "The Economist," the captioned book has been published by The Bodley Head at 30 shillings a copy for the English edition.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

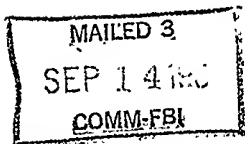
NOTE:

Review
Book requested for use of Bureau by SA L.F. Schwartz, Research-Satellite Section. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:tef

(10) *pk*

62-46855-*psd*
NOT RECORDED
176 SEP 15 1964



6 SEP 14 1964

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Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-97722-17
ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 12, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "GUIDELINES FOR COLD WAR VICTORY"
BY NATIONAL STRATEGY COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN
SECURITY COUNCIL
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

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SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book forwarded Assistant to the Director Belmont 8/5/64 by [redacted] American Security Council (ASC). Letter acknowledged by Director 8/12/64. Book referred Central Research for review. Book is criticism and analysis of American approach to cold war conflict. Sets out guidelines for strategy bringing together liberal, moderate, and conservative thinking. Recommends that we use tougher approach in dealing with communists; that U.S. wage counterwar, measure for measure, and change our "defensive" position; that we work to effect internal transformation within Soviet State, that we demonstrate will to win, mount psychological and economic offensive, improve relations with NATO nations, reappraise neutralism, adopt new Latin American policy to defeat communism, and maintain superior military posture. Study also recommends updating internal security programs in accordance with recommendations in 1957 of Commission on Government Security established by Congress. Book prepared by National Strategy Committee of ASC. Participants in study include former U.S. ambassadors; prominent educators, scientists, and military men; top business executives; and organizations such as American Legion and International Association of Chiefs of Police. 6/8/62 [redacted] requested Director participate in study. Request declined. [redacted] former agent. Services satisfactory. Now on Special Correspondents' List. ASC financed and operated by private industry as national research and information center on subversive activities. In 1959 allegation made that ASC planning to develop informants in Communist Party. No further information developed. ASC indicates readiness to identify its members publicly as formerly with Bureau. All references to Director and FBI favorable.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

62-46855

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

NOT RECORDED
133 AUG 24 1964

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

- 1 - Research-Satellite
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Garner
- 1 - [redacted]

9 SEP 1 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-42528-10

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "GUIDELINES FOR COLD WAR VICTORY"
BY NATIONAL STRATEGY COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN
SECURITY COUNCIL
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

DETAILS:

Captioned book was forwarded to Assistant to the Director Belmont on 8/5/64 by [redacted] American Security Council. [redacted] letter was acknowledged 8/12/64 by the Director. The book was referred to Central Research Unit for review. b6 b7C

Summary of Book

This study, the first in a series, is a criticism and analysis of the American approach to the cold war conflict with communism and is a guideline for corrective strategy. Its purpose is to bring together the best thinking (liberal, moderate, and conservative) that will enable this country to win the cold war.

According to the book, our strategy is working to our own detriment. In encouraging Soviet moderation and eventual change of heart, we adopt a fallacious policy of moderation and conciliation. The study indicates our foreign policy frees no one and actually results in less rather than more freedom throughout the world.

Moving from the premise that permanent coexistence with a communist dictatorship is impossible, the study recommends that we adopt a tougher approach in our dealings with communist countries; that - measure for measure - we wage counterwar against the communists and do everything short of nuclear war to effect internal transformation within the Soviet State, emphasizing the latent discontent of the people.

In the meantime, we must demonstrate the will to win and mount psychological and economic offensives. It is essential we improve our relations with the NATO nations; reappraise neutralism, which is incompatible with victory; formulate a new policy which will defeat communism in Latin America; and, maintain a superior military posture.

The study also recommends an updating and tightening of the internal security programs with special consideration being given by the legislative and executive branches of the Government to the recommendations made in June, 1957, by the Commission on Government Security, established by Congress to make an objective, nonpolitical study of the internal security program.

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "GUIDELINES FOR COLD WAR VICTORY"
BY NATIONAL STRATEGY COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN
SECURITY COUNCIL

Participants in Study

This study was prepared by the National Strategy Committee of the ASC. Participating were such prominent individuals as General Mark Clark, Dr. Stefan Possony, Admiral Felix B. Stump (Ret.) and Dr. Edward Teller; top business executives of the 3,500 company members of ASC; 128 universities and colleges; 102 organizations such as the American Legion and the International Association of Chiefs of Police; and, former U.S. ambassadors and college presidents.

On 6/8/62 [redacted] of ASC, wrote to the Director and requested he participate in this study. The request was declined. [redacted] is a former agent who resigned 2/13/53. His services were satisfactory and he is on the Special Correspondents' List. b6 b7c

American Security Council

The files disclose ASC is an organization financed and operated by private industry as a national research and information center on subversive activities for its members. ASC sponsors Fidelifax, Inc., a nationwide personnel investigating organization with offices in 32 cities, each of which is allegedly headed by a former Bureau agent.

In 1959, information was received that ASC was possibly planning to develop informants in the Communist Party which raised the possibility of intrusion in our field of primary responsibility. Files do not indicate further information has been developed in this regard.

Past inquiries have indicated that some people believe ASC is closely related to the Bureau. This is probably attributable to the organization's readiness to identify its members as being formerly associated with the Bureau. For instance, in the extensive lists of participants in this study, among the "experts" on the Strategy Staff are four former agents of the Bureau and one former Assistant Director. This alludes to former Assistant Director Stanley J. Tracy.

References to Director and FBI

All references to the Director and the FBI are favorable.

There are two references to the Director. The study begins with a quotation from Mr. Hoover's address to the Brotherhood of the Washington Hebrew Congregation on 12/4/63. On pages 115-116, a portion of the Director's testimony before the House Appropriations Committee 1/29/64 dealing with Soviet espionage is quoted. The book states that Mr. Hoover's testimony emphasizes the continuing importance of communist espionage operations.

SAC, New York

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - F. J. Baumgardner/A. W. Gray
1 - B. M. Suttler
September 28, 1964

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - R. S. Garner
1 -
1 - Section tickler

b6
b7c

7
DANGER ON THE RIGHT
BY ARNOLD FORSTER AND BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN
PURCHASE OF BOOK *AT RISK*

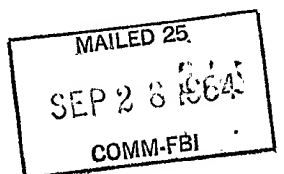
2 - Orig & copy
1 - Yellow

The captioned book is scheduled for publication October 9, 1964, by Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York, New York (10022), and the paperbound edition is advertised at \$2.95 a copy. When available, you should obtain one copy of the paperbound edition and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: The book is a comprehensive study of extreme right-wing organizations by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Mr. Forster is general counsel and civil rights director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and Mr. Epstein is its national director. Book requested for use of the Bureau by SA A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, and after perusal, book will be filed in Bureau Library.

AMB:mab
(10)

*Rec'd 10-10-64
AMB*



REC- 51

62-46855-284
19 SEP 28 1964

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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Gale _____
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Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

69 OCT 1 1964
MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*Rec'd
R.S.
AMB*

SAC, Boston

Director, FBI

1 - N.P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W.C. Sullivan
1 - T.P. Rosack
1 - B.M. Suttler
1 - R.S. Garner
1 -
1 - Section tickler

September 1, 1964

b6
b7c

BOOK
X "MY FACE IS BLACK"
BY C. ERIC LINCOLN

USA

Book Reviews

(1)
P The captioned book is to be published in the near future by The Beacon Press, Incorporated, 25 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts. Advance copies of the book have been advertised as available now; however, the price of the book is not known.

You should discreetly obtain an advance copy of the above book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit.

NOTE: Book requested by SA T. P. Rosack, Domestic Intelligence Division, for use of the Bureau. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

mab
AMB:mab
(10)

*Rec'd 11-2-64
FBI*

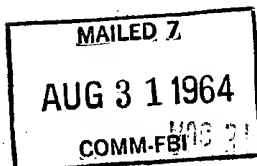
EX-105

REC- 65

62-46855-285

~~100-415962-149~~

19 SEP 1 1964



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Holmes _____
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58 SEP 3 1964
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*Rec'd
PAG
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
(Attention: Central Research Unit)

DATE: September 14, 1964

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: "MY FACE IS BLACK"
BY ERIC C. LINCOLN

Book Reviews

Reurlet dated September 1, 1964.

Beacon Press, Inc., 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., advised September 8, 1964, that captioned book is not expected to be received from press before October 25, 1964. A copy will be furnished Boston as soon as it leaves the press and will be forwarded Bureau, c/o Central Research Unit.

T.P. [unclear]

E

00808RB
(2) - Bureau
1 - Boston
JFN:bbr
(3)

62-46855-286

REC 55 ~~60-415767-152~~

EX-108

18 SEP 17 1964

RESEARCH INTELLIGENCE



OCT 1 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

File 62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 15, 1964

FROM : Mr. R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

Tolson _____
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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS

The Book Review Control Desk, established January, 1959, functions as a central control and respository for book reviews at the Seat of Government, evaluates requests for books to be purchased, maintains records of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review. Cost of operation of Desk absorbed by existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel. Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file 62-46855. The purchase of books is cleared with the Administrative Division. During period September 13, 1963, through September 14, 1964, a total of 104 books was received at Seat of Government. Fifty-four books were reviewed, thirty-seven were obtained for reference purposes. Of thirty-six book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, twenty-four were done by the Research-Satellite Section. Complete, current instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Manual for Bureau Supervisors. The Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service because it eliminates duplication both in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau. A status report is submitted annually.

RECOMMENDATION

None; for your information.

DETAILS

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and respository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

AMB:mab
(6)

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - R. S. Garner

1 - []

1 - Administrative Policy Folder

1 - Section tickler

SEP 16 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

66 SEP 18 1964

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Memorandum R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: 1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, 2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and 3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is maintained regarding each review showing title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of continuing practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep.

The Administrative Division clears any recommendations for the purchase of suggested books for review or for reference purposes.

Reviews Conducted

During the period September 13, 1963, through September 14, 1964, a total of 104 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Fifty-four books were reviewed (4 pending) and thirty-seven books were obtained for reference purposes. All books requested are retained for future reference purposes. Fourteen books were received at the Bureau from outside sources. Of the thirty-six book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period, twenty-four were done by the Research-Satellite Section. Nine books requested have not been received.

C ONTINUED -OVER

Memorandum R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Manual for Bureau Supervisors.

Over-All Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: 1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, 2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, 3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, 4) and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to the appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau.

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Research-Satellite Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. A status report will be submitted annually.

SAC, New York

October 1, 1964

Director, FBI (62-46855)

MISSISSIPPI: THE CLOSED SOCIETY
BY JAMES W. SILVER
PURCHASE OF BOOK

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - F. J. Baumgardner/A. W. Gray
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 -
1 - Section tickler

b6
b7c

The captioned book was published June 3, 1964, by Harcourt, Brace & World, Incorporated, 757 Third Avenue, New York 17, New York, and sells for \$4.75 a copy.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit.

NOTE: Book requested by SA A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, needed for use in connection with conferences planned on the subject of "Development of Informants in Racial Matters." The book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available. The only reference in General Indices regarding the book was a news clipping.

AMB:cr
(10)

*Book rec'd
10-27-64
AMB*

REC 37

62-46855-287

19 OCT 1 1964

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SEP 11 1964
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*Rec'd
PAB
AMB*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT

DATE: SEPTEMBER 30, 1964

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (66-847)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK

Book Reviews 3-

Attached hereto is a copy of the book Nationalism and Communism; Essays, 1946-1963 by Hugh Seton-Watson, which was purchased with Imprest Funds from the Publishers Frederick A. Praeger of New York at a cost of \$7.50. The book was secured in accordance with your memorandum of 9/28/64.

- 1 - Bureau
- 1 - NY (66-847)

MJL:RS
(2)

ENCLOSURE

*Encl filed in Bureau Library
10.1.64 AMB.*

REC 61

62-46855-288

NOT RECORDED

6 OCT 2 1964

*Hand copy made for
Imprest Fund with file.
rfl
10/9*

67 OCT 12 1964

RESEARCH-SERIALS

ENCLOSURE

File 62-46855

Blair

October 1, 1964

REC 8

42-46855-289



The Naylor Company
Post Office Box 1838
San Antonio, Texas 78206

44-111-10338
3011201-187

42-111-10338
3011201-187

Oct 1 4 47 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

b6
b7C

Dear Mrs. Naylor:

Mr. Hoover received your letter of September 24th and asked me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication. He also requested me to explain that it is contrary to his policy to comment on material not prepared by personnel of this Bureau or by him. However, he is looking forward to the opportunity of reading the book you have forwarded.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

NOTE: The author, Joseph Hayes Wherry, has recently advised the Bureau about his forthcoming book and copies have already been submitted to the Bureau by the San Francisco Division. Wherry is reportedly a personal friend of Senator Goldwater and bases his book upon the 1935 communist document "The Communist Party; A Manual on Organizations" by a former communist. Wherry's position is that the current Administration follows a policy of appeasement. References

DTP:lch (3) *lch*

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MAIL ROOM ☐

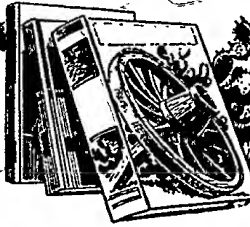
TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*Don't
6.8.*



b6
b7C

to the Director and FBI are favorable. R. W. Smith to Sullivan memorandum dated 8-11-64 indicated the Bureau ^{should} be circumspect in dealing with Wherry who is also known for his activities in connection with anticommunist organizations.



The Naylor Company

Book Publishers of the Southwest

OFFICE: 1015 CULEBRA AVENUE TEL. 512 PE 6-3145
CORRESPOND TO: P. O. BOX 1838, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78206

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	b6
Mr. Trotter	b7C
Tele. Room	

Miss Gandy
[Signature]

September 24, 1964

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

9 Book Reviews

Under separate ~~cover~~ ^{publication} we are sending you a reading copy of RED BLUEPRINT FOR THE CONQUEST OF AMERICA by Joseph H. ~~Sherry~~ ^{U.S.A.}

We are sure you will find this book of great interest. We would appreciate hearing your comments regarding RED BLUEPRINT FOR THE CONQUEST OF AMERICA.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,



FHN:vc

*Book received
9-30-64 per
Routledge
JTP*

*Book already
received per
Smith & Sullivan
8-11-64
JTP*

62-468535-289

18 OCT 12 1964

EXP. PROC.

SEP 28 1964

g. JTP

[Signature]
P1

*Adm 10/11/64
DTP REC 8*

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

September 30, 1964

By letter 9-24-64 [redacted]
San Antonio, Texas, advised she was
sending the Director under separate
cover a copy of "Red Blueprint for the
Conquest of America," by Joseph H.
Wherry, and she would appreciate
the Director's comments regarding
the book.

Numerous references are made to
the Director and the FBI throughout
the book.

crt

Wing - Raylan

MR. TOLSON _____
MR. BELMONT _____
MR. MOHR _____
MR. CASPER _____
MR. CALLAHAN _____
MR. CONRAD _____
MR. DELOACH _____
MR. EVANS _____
MR. GALE _____
MR. ROSEN _____
MR. SULLIVAN _____
MR. TAVEL _____ b6 -
MR. TROTTER _____ b7C
MR. JONES _____
TELE. ROOM _____
[redacted]
[redacted]
MISS GANDY _____

S-ATP

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : R. W. Smith *lw*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW, "AFANASSIEV IS DEAD"
BY NICHOLAS MAXIMOFF
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

DATE: September 30, 1964

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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

THE BOOK:

Through this novel, the author tells of communist intrigue in Paris after World War II. He uses the device of a diary found after the suicide of a white Russian who had been against communism while in Russia and who spoke out against it in the presence of communist agents in Paris who ran the agency by which a young French woman, his paramour, was employed. The book contains nothing of historical importance or of ideological significance. It was first published in Germany in the Russian language. The FBI is not mentioned, nor is there anything of interest to us.

THE AUTHOR:

Maximoff, born in Russia, 1898, served in Russian Army, 1918-1921. During World War II, he escaped to France, where he was a musician, teacher, lecturer, and U.S. Civil Service employee. He came to the United States in 1953 and was a lecturer at Columbia University and later a faculty member of Hobart College and William Smith College, Geneva, New York, until his retirement in 1961. The subject of Bufile 105-61145, he was investigated in 1957 and reported to be an "eccentric, harmless man," unquestionably anticommunist. He was sent an in-absence letter 10/12/62 after implying that Director could help him to have a book published.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

62-46855

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Section Ticker
1 -
1 - Mr. Garner

PM:cr *cr* *oc*
(10)

XEROX

OCT 16 1964

66 OCT 22 1964

REC-762-46855-290

OCT 13 1964

EX-114

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-61145-11

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
October 7, 1964

Mr. R. W. Smith

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Research-Satellite
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo
1 - [REDACTED]

BOOK REVIEW:
"RED BLUEPRINT FOR THE
CONQUEST OF AMERICA"
BY JOSEPH H. WHERRY
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER (62-46855)

b6
b7c

By letter dated 10/1/64 from Miss Gandy, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] San Antonio, Texas, was thanked for forwarding above-
captioned book to the Director. The Director noted by attached routing
slip, 10/6/64, "I would like a review of the book. H."

The book was written, according to the author, Joseph H. Wherry, to draw attention to "The Communist Party: A Manual on Organization" by J. Peters, former representative in the United States for the Communist International, as a guide for Communist theory and practice. Wherry claims that the Manual by Peters, although written in the early 1930's, is valid for use by the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) today since the "fundamental organization, ultimate aim, and international purpose and even methods of Communism do not change."

Wherry notes that "international management" of communist affairs is in the hands of a Foreign Section of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). Our sources indicate that this responsibility is held by the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Wherry also states that all Marxists do not always advocate civil and military violence for the "revolutionary overthrow," but also call for means such as "force with accompanying terrorism, by deception and subtleties of slanted legislation, by edict." The book contains numerous favorable references to the Director and the FBI. Wherry claims to be a personal friend of Senator Barry Goldwater.

A more detailed review of the book and further information on the author are contained in the attached review in the memorandum from Mr. Smith to Mr. Sullivan dated 8/11/64. The book is being forwarded to the Bureau Library for retention.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

Enclosures

1 - 62-108744

JMS:mab:jwh (10)

70 OCT 20 1964

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
145 OCT 12 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 13, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT:

BOOK REVIEW: "NATIONAL SECURITY
AND THE PHANTOM FORCE," AIR WAR COLLEGE
THESIS NO. 1161, APRIL 1956
BY HOWARD EDWARD PAYNE, JR. U.S.A.
COLONEL, U. S. AIR FORCE (RESERVE)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

HOWARD E. PAYNE

3 Phases of Modern War: This document, dated 1956 and received by Bureau September 1964, claims U.S. has not used intelligence system as meant to be used and has no clearly defined national policy. The author reasons that modern war is constant and consists of 3 phases: (1) state of undeclared war, using number of factors--ideological, psychological, social, economic, political, technological, and covert and overt intelligence activities; (2) state of open armed conflict, declared or undeclared, using military aggression and preliminary "peace" negotiations; (3) state of victory, using military or civilian occupation of defeated area, establishment of desired government structure, elimination of opposition, and readjustment of international positions and relations.

The "Phantom Force": is a proposed career-service, highly trained, 200,000-man central intelligence authority set up in the Department of Defense with prime responsibility for all intelligence functions of Phases 1, 2, and 3. It would work in harmony with Cabinet-level departments and National Security Council. CIA would be absorbed by it.

FBI Mentioned (pp. 90, 102-104, 107, 112, 115): Favorably, as efficient, admired, respected counterintelligence agency. Its "counter-intelligence section" would be "core" of proposed force. Author quotes another source as saying that prior to Pearl Harbor, FBI and Navy in disagreement as to which should tap Japanese telephones.

The Author: Bureau has had cordial correspondence with Brigadier General Howard E. Payne in past. Described by Cincinnati Office as friend of Bureau 5/7/64. (62-109423)

RECOMMENDATION: None; for information only

62-46855
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Section Tickler
1 - Mr. Garner

PM:mab (10) OCT 23 1964

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row

1 - W. C. Sullivan

1 - W. G. Shaw

1 - B. M. Suttler

1 - R. S. Garner

1 -

1 - Section tickler

October 27, 1964

b6
b7c

"THE LAST BELIEVERS"
BY DAVID KARP

Book Review

The captioned book was scheduled for publication on October 7, 1964, by Harcourt, Brace & World, Incorporated, 757 Third Avenue, New York 17, New York; the price is \$5.95 a copy.

File You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA W. G. Shaw, Internal Security for use Bureau. Book is described by Harcourt as a novel of maturity versus misplaced youthful idealism in which a successful Broadway playwright (Arthur Cameron), who has renounced his youthful communist party affiliations, is confronted by his son's desire to renounce his citizenship to fight against nuclear war. After perusal book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:cr *cr*
(10)

*2nd copy to
12-1-64
AM-13*

MAILED 8

OCT 26 1964

COMM-FBI

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ENCLOSURE

REC-21

62-46555-292

NOV 3 1964

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TELETYPE UNIT ☐


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A. B.

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 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
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 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
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 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Handwritten signature

David Karp
 tells a powerful story
 of idealism, rebellion,
 and disillusion



The Last Believers

In the '30s, inspired by idealism and driven by rebellion, Arthur Cameron became a member of the Communist Party. Now a successful Broadway playwright, free of the past, he is faced with the discovery that his son is bent on a similar course of misplaced idealism. To save him, he is compelled to reveal — desperately and completely — the political intrigues, and shameful maneuverings of his own buried past. *Pub: 10-7-64*

\$5.95 ☒ HARCOURT, BRACE & WORLD

Handwritten notes:
 5-2-1990
 R.B.
 Satellite

THE LAST BELIEVERS by David Karp is described by Harcourt as a novel of maturity versus misplaced youthful idealism in which a successful Broadway playwright, who has renounced his youthful Communist party affiliations, is confronted by his son's desire to renounce his citizenship to fight against nuclear war.

Handwritten: "Publisher's Weekly," 8-31-64

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times 49 _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date 10-21-64

62-46855-292

ENCLOSURE

62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

JLH TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
Attention: Research Section
FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4446)

DATE: 10/26/64

JLH SUBJECT: * "MY FACE IS BLACK"
BY ERIC C. LINCOLN

Book

Book Reviews

MAJJI

Reurlet dated September 1, 1964; remylet
dated September 14, 1964.

Enclosed is one copy of C. ERICK LINCOLN'S
book "MY FACE IS BLACK" which the Boston Division
was requested to obtain.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Boston

JFN:lc

J
ENCLOSURE

*Encl. (book) to Bureau
Library, 11-2-64
Am.B.*

REC-

J
62-46855-293

3 OCT 28 1964

RESEARCH-SAT

ld
58 NOV 3 1964

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 -
- 1 - Section tickler

October 28, 1964

JUSTICE IN MOSCOW
BY GEORGE FEIFER

b6
b7c

The captioned book was published in May, 1964, by Simon & Schuster, Incorporated, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, New York, and it sells for \$5.95 a copy.

Book Reviews

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

George Feifer

U.S.A.

NOTE: Book, believed to be a good source to show the inequities of law of the Soviet Union, requested by SA R. W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section. General indices and Bureau Library check negative. Book will be filed in Bureau Library

AMB:cr
(10)

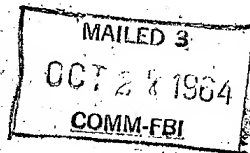
wrote Justice in Moscow
a book published in May, 1964

*Book paid
11-5-64
Filed in Amb*

REC-24

62-46855-294

10 OCT 28 1964



EX-102

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FBI - NEW YORK

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Jan Amb

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT)

DATE: 10/26/64

FROM

JFM

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

MISSISSIPPI: THE CLOSED SOCIETY
BY JAMES W. SILVER
PURCHASE OF BOOK

ReBulet, 10/1/64.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-NY

EKD:ckm
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC 30

Encl. filed in
Bureau Library
10-27-64
AMB.

4 OCT 28 1964

RESEARCH-SAFETY

67 NOV 30 1964

62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 14, 1964

FROM : R. W. Smith

1 - H. L. Edwards
1 - Sullivan

1 - Section Tickler
1 - Garner
1 - []

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF "SOCIAL SCIENCE: A TEXTBOOK FOR SOVIET SECONDARY SCHOOLS" AS TRANSLATED BY THE JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson _____
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At the direction of the American Bar Association, the above-captioned translation was mailed to Mr. H. Lynn Edwards by the Joint Publications Research Service of the Department of Commerce. On 10/7/64 it was forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review.

Review of the Book

It appears that this "textbook" was written for use in secondary schools in the Soviet Union for the purpose of indoctrinating students, especially those who do not desire higher education, in the "traits of the new man, the man who is to build Communism and live under it." It is alleged in the "Preface to the English Translation" that Soviet schools were not doing enough to indoctrinate students in communism.

The contents of this book are what would be expected to be in any communist textbook. It is no surprise to read in this text of the wonders of communism and the horrors of the dying system of capitalism. The book reveals very clearly the narrow, biased, and extremely prejudiced system called Soviet "education." The book is broken down into five parts. It sets forth the principles of Marxism-Leninism and how the application of these tenets to the economic, social, and political system of the Soviet Union has achieved a total and definitive victory of socialism indestructible to any force existent in the world today. It sets forth the usual braggadocious social, industrial, technological, and scientific achievements of the Soviets. That new evolutionary product--communist man--is described in the usual maudlin terms reminiscent of nineteenth century romanticism. The conclusion to the study is that communists, in that land of happiness and plenty, have a firm grip on the wing of the bluebird and are soaring into a future of world communism.

Interlaced in all of the glowing descriptions and questionable statistics, are the very unfavorable comparisons with the United States and capitalism. The study is full of distortions, half-truths, and deliberate falsifications based on the false premises of communist dogma and propaganda as is evident in communist material generally.

PC:mab

(6)

61 NOV 3 1964

NOT RECORDED

120 OCT 30 1964

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-1-240-6

Memo Smith to Sullivan

RE: REVIEW OF "SOCIAL SCIENCE: A TEXTBOOK FOR SOVIET
SECONDARY SCHOOLS" AS TRANSLATED BY THE JOINT

It is noted that the textbook infers that America's use of the atom bomb in August, 1945, was unnecessary in view of the inevitable and impending capitulation of Japan. The date is referred to as a black day in the history of mankind.

The United States is depicted as a war-mongering nation trying to jockey for a position of attack safe from a retaliatory blow.

The translator considers this book of value to American educators, students, and specialists in international communism. For our purposes, this textbook contains no new ideas or material.

There is no identifiable record in Bufiles of the author, G. Kh. Shakhnazarov.

Reference to the FBI

On page 310, the following statement appears: "The FBI keeps the fingerprints of well-nigh half of the entire adult population of the country." Removed from context, the statement is inoffensive. Actually, it ends a paragraph that describes the "terror" loosed on "everyone in the U. S. who in any way comes out in defense of democracy and peace." The paragraph states that honest and honorable Americans are blacklisted and placed under police surveillance.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

✓

had

Q

2

121

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row

1 - W. C. Sullivan

1 - J. M. Sizoo

1 - B. M. Suttler

1 -
1 - Section tickler

November 4, 1964

b6
b7c

BOOKS ON COMMUNISM
EDITED BY WALTER KOLARZ

BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published by the Oxford University Press, 417 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, New York, and it is priced at \$4.80 a copy.

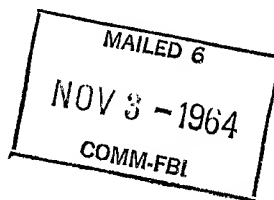
You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. M. Sizoo, Research-Satellite Section, for reference purposes. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

AMB:cr
(9)

*Book rec'd
11-10-64
Filed Bu Library
T.M.B.*

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10 NOV 4 1964

EX-103

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ASD

SAC, New York

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row

1 - W. C. Sullivan

October 30, 1963

1 - F. J. Baumgardner/J. H. Kleinkauf

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - B. M. Suttler

1 - R. S. Garner

1 -

1 - Section tickler

2 - Orig & copy

① - Yellow

"WHEN THE WORD IS GIVEN: A REPORT
ON ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, MALCOLM X, AND
THE BLACK MUSLIM WORLD"
BY LOUIS E. LOMAX
BOOK REVIEWS

BOOK REVIEWS

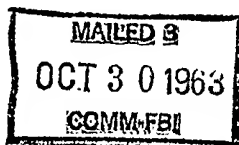
The captioned book has been published recently by The World Publishing Company, 119 West 57th Street, New York 19, New York; the price is listed as \$3.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain, as soon as possible, one copy of the book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the attention of the Research--Satellite Section.

NOTE: SA J. H. Kleinkauf, Internal Security Section, has requested the book for review. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available. Availability of book negative as result of check with several bookstores in city.

AMB:cr
(10)

*Rec'd 12-5-63
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136 NOV 1 1963

9 OCT 31 1963

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(Att: Research Satellite Section)

DATE: 10/28/64

FROM :

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

DANGER ON THE RIGHT
BY ARNOLD FORSTER AND BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN
PURCHASE OF BOOK

ReBulet, 9/28/64.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned
book.

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-NY

EKD:ckm
(3)

1 Encl. filed
Bureau Library
10-30-64
Am B.

1 NOV 8 1964

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175-246855-297
175-246855-297
175-246855-297

69 NOV 9 1964

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

Book Review

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row

1 - W. C. Sullivan

1 - R. S. Garner

1 - B. M. Suttler

1 -

1 - Section tickler

November 4, 1964

b6
b7C

YOUTH AND COMMUNISM:
AN HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF
COMMUNIST YOUTH MOVEMENTS
BOOK BY RICHARD CORNELL

Book

The captioned book has been published by Walker and Company, 10 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York, New York, 10019, and it is priced at \$6. 50 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA R. S. Garner, Central Research Unit, for use of Bureau. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

Professor Cornell is a member of the Department of Political Science of the State University of New York, Buffalo, New York. The book is advertised as "the most penetrating and up-to-date analysis of international Communist youth movements yet published."

AMB:cr
(9)

*See serial 306
Am-B.*

REC-64

62-46855-298

4 NOV 5 1964

EX-114

MAILED
NOV 4 - 1964
COMM-FBI

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(Att: Central Research Unit,
Research-Satellite Section)

FROM : *JFM*
win SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: "JUSTICE IN MOSCOW"
BY GEORGE FEIFER

DATE: 11/4/64

ReBulet dated 10/28/64.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned
publication.

2-Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM) / Encl. placed in
1-NY Bureau Library.
11-6-64
Am.B.

EKD:ckm
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC 20

NOV 5 1964

69 NOV 12 1964

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

b6
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT,
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE:

11/9/64

FROM :

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

~~BOOKS ON COMMUNISM~~
~~EDITED BY WALTER KOLARZ~~

ReBulet, dated 11/4/64.

Book Reviews

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

REC-44

62-46855-300

NOT RECORDED

10 NOV 10 1964

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (ENCL. 1) (RM)
(1 - Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section)
1 - New York (41)

EKD:bam
(4)

*1 Encl. filed Bureau Library
11/10/64, AMB.*



6 NOV 17 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Mr. Belmont

A. Rosen

DALLAS JUSTICE,
THE REAL STORY OF
JACK RUBY AND HIS TRIAL
BOOK REVIEW

November 9, 1964

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Research Sec. (Publications)

"DALLAS JUSTICE, The Real Story of Jack Ruby and His Trial," was written by Melvin M. Belli, Ruby's defense attorney who was fired by Ruby's family after Ruby's trial in March, 1964, and coauthored by Maurice C. Carroll, a reporter for "The New York Herald Tribune" who was in the Dallas basement when Ruby shot Oswald and who covered the Ruby trial for his newspaper. It was recently published by the David McKay Company, Incorporated, New York. The book is primarily a self-serving pat on the back to Melvin Belli from his greatest admirer Melvin Belli. He attempts in the book to justify and back up his publicly stated belief that Ruby did not receive a fair trial in Dallas but was railroaded by a court and jury controlled by the Dallas oligarchy or "establishment." He ridicules Dallas justice as such and belittles Judge Joe B. Brown who tried the Ruby case, District Attorney Henry Wade and his staff who prosecuted the case and the jury who convicted Ruby and almost all other persons mentioned in the book with the exception of Belli.

Basically the book relates: (1) Belli's story of the conditions in Dallas existing at the time of the assassination and shooting of Oswald by Ruby with emphasis on his belief that the city was controlled by the Dallas Citizens Council, a group interested only in the protection of the Dallas image, (2) the factual incidents that occurred during the assassination and shooting of Oswald by Ruby, (3) the preparation of Ruby's defense with emphasis on medical examinations of Ruby, (4) the trial itself and the presentation of the evidence, and (5) the conviction and his subsequent outburst against the city of Dallas which he attempts to justify.

He reports the facts of the assassination of the President and subsequent shooting of Oswald by Ruby with a reasonable degree of accuracy as established by our investigation and contained in the Warren Commission Report. He agrees with the conclusions of the Warren Commission that Oswald and Ruby

1 - 62-46855
1 - 44-24016

JWH/ras

(12)

69 NOV 13 1964

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
1964

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Belmont
RE: DALLAS JUSTICE,

both acted alone and that there was no conspiracy on the part of either or between the two. He attributes the conviction of Ruby primarily to the preconcluded determination of the court and jury, the failure of the jury to open-mindedly consider and comprehend the medical testimony which he presented to show that Ruby was in a psychotic state and not responsible for his actions when he shot Oswald, and the testimony of Dallas Police officers which established premeditation on Ruby's part.

Selli makes reference to the FBI on six occasions in the book. On page 26 in discussing the President's visit to Dallas, it was stated that the FBI and Secret Service had apparently seen no need to keep an eye on Oswald although the Government had lengthy files on him. He does not comment further or enlarge upon this statement and apparently refers to the fact that the FBI had some information regarding Oswald prior to the assassination.

On page 48 in discussing Ruby's personality, he says that Ruby was a compulsive communicator and that the FBI had assessed his personality pretty well in that they gave him a great sack of nickels and dimes to make telephone calls and thereafter interviewed persons called by him. This statement is completely false and inaccurate. Ruby was interviewed by the FBI on 11/24/63 and again on 12/31/63 and at no time was he ever furnished any money for telephone calls of any other purpose. Selli should be well aware of this as he was present at the second interview.

b6
b7c

On page 58 he refers to the fact that no FBI Agent had testified at Ruby's bond hearing in January, 1964. SA [redacted] did testify at this hearing concerning his interviews of Ruby on 11/24/63 and 12/31/63. On page 102 Selli states that FBI Agents contacted him in a hotel room to advise him that Ruby had never been an employee of the FBI, CIA or any other Government agency. Selli was contacted in a hotel room by SAC Shanklin and SA Vincent Brain on 2/20/64 at the instructions of the Bureau for the specific purpose of advising him that neither Oswald or Ruby had ever been informants of the FBI. No mention was made to him regarding the CIA or other Government agency. This was done because Selli had publicly made certain statements to the effect that he had heard that Oswald and Ruby were Bureau informants.

On page 102 in recalling the testimony of Dallas Police Officer B. H. Archer, Selli said Archer stated that he had heard Ruby remark after the shooting that he had intended to shoot Oswald three times. Selli points out that Archer had not in his initial statements to his superiors immediately after the shooting recalled Ruby making this statement. He then asked Archer if

Memorandum to Belmont
RE: DALLAS JUSTICE,

he had told the FBI when interviewed that he had overheard Ruby make this statement and Archer replied, "No." He did interview Archer within a few days subsequent to the shooting of Oswald and Archer did not at that time state that he overheard Ruby make the statement that he intended to shoot Oswald three times.

With regard to the above two inaccurate statements concerning the furnishing of money to Ruby for telephone calls and advising Belli that Ruby had not been an informant of the CIA or other Government agency, it was recommended and approved that it would be pointless at this time to contact Belli to straighten him out on the true facts; however, should any other person make inquiry regarding these inaccuracies they will be promptly straightened out. No inquiries have been received to date.

ACTION:

For information.

✓ 11-27-64 AMB

- 1 - N.P. Callahan/M.F. Row
- 1 - W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - J.G. Kelly

SAC, New York

11/13/64

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - B.M. Suttler
- 1 - R.S. Garner
- 1 -
- 1 - Section tickler

b6
b7C

Book
XNIGGER: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY
BY DICK GREGORY WITH ROBERT LIPSYTE
BOOK REVIEWS

PR
The captioned book has been published recently by the E. P. Dutton & Company, Incorporated, 201 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10003, and the price is \$4.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book, for the use of the Bureau, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

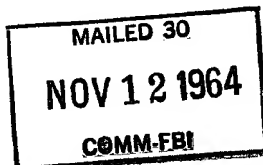
AMB:bed *fed*
(10)

NOTE:

Book, requested for review by the Civil Rights Section, General Investigative Division, will be placed in the Bureau Library. Bureau Library and General Indices checks negative.

*Book rec'd. 11-20-64.
To J.G. Kelly, Div III.
AMB.*

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EX-111

REC 61

62-46855-301

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AMB.

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row

1 - W. C. Sullivan

1 - W. A. Branigan

1 - R. S. Garner

1 - B. M. Suttler

1 -

1 - Section tickler

November 23, 1964

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***COLD FRIDAY**

BOOK BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

EDITED BY DUNCAN NORTON-TAYLOR

BOOK REVIEWS

pr
N.Y.
The captioned book, scheduled for publication in November, 1964, by Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022, is priced at \$5.95 a copy.

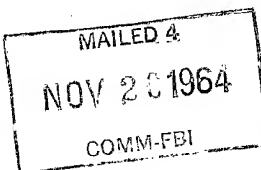
You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book, when available, and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested for review by SA W. A. Branigan, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Check with Bureau Library and General Indices negative. Book will be placed in the Bureau Library after review.

AMB:cr *cr*
(10)

*Book received
11-27-64
AMB.*

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ENCLOSURE



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*File
JMS
AMB*

An unflinching eye for true colors

By T. S. Matthews

COLD FRIDAY. By Whittaker Chambers. Edited by Duncan Norton-Taylor. Random House. 327 pp. \$5.95.

One of my writer-pals, who is not above doing an occasional odd job in journalism, once told me that he would never review the book of a friend unless he could say nothing but good about it. We had quite a hassle over this, and I agreed never to review him again. Where does that leave me with Whittaker Chambers?

Chambers and I were friends, colleagues on Time magazine: that was half my doing, for I gave him a job there. He was introduced to me by a mutual friend who told me that Chambers was a talented writer, an experienced journalist and a recent member of the Communist Party. I found him unprepossessing but impressive, and at first took him with a large grain of salt. There was an air of suppressed melodrama about him; as if he were being followed or in danger of his life. He was taciturn, suspicious and seemed to have a fixation about Communism: he persisted in thinking that its purpose and methods were pitiless and bloody-minded, and that the Communist Party in America was not a mere scatteration of left-wing radicals but a disciplined unit in a world-wide organization ruled by iron-clad directives from the Kremlin.

This was not the fashionable view at the time (the early Forties). Russia was our ally who, thinly disguised as Joan of Arc, had recently lost the Spanish Civil War fighting against the powers of darkness; and Stalin was "Uncle Joe," our son-of-a-bitch, a tough guy we were glad to have "on our side." Gradually this fairytale version of Communist Russia shook down into disillusionment, but by then Chambers had more enemies than friends on Time, and he never got the credit for having been right all along. Cassandra is never popular, especially when Cassandra is a turncoat.

Furthermore, American opinion got panicky and swung too far, as it usually does; and before we knew it along came Joe McCarthy and his bully-boys to make our flesh creep and us the shame and laughing-stock of the Western world. Chambers got more than his share of blame for that: I don't think he can be held responsible for McCarthy. It's true that the Hiss case gave Richard Nixon his start—but in 1960 nearly half of us decided we would rather have Nixon than Kennedy in the White House, so what are we talking about?

A soft-spoken, intense, intellectually arrogant man, Chambers aroused extreme dislike in some, extreme

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DeLoach ☒
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Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

R. W. Smith
G. J. Smith

Re: Subtitle

Book Week

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
The Washington Daily News ☒
The Evening Star ☒
New York Herald Tribune ☒
New York Journal-American ☒
New York Mirror ☒
New York Daily News ☒
New York Post ☒
The New York Times ☒
The Worker ☒
The New Leader ☒
The Wall Street Journal ☒
The National Observer ☒
People's World ☒
Date ☒

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62-46853-302 NOV 15 1964

admiration in others. He also had friends like James Agee and Duncan Norton-Taylor, the editor of *Cold Friday*, who were simply and genuinely fond of him as a person. (Arthur Koestler, who says he loved him, in the same breath avers that Chambers "knowingly committed moral suicide to atone for the guilt of our generation"—a breath-taking monstrosity of dubious praise.)

The Hiss case is still remembered, by the older generation of journalists, as one of the great news stories of 1948; but I doubt whether the name of Whittaker Chambers, the man who won the case, means much nowadays to the boys and girls in the street. *Cold Friday*, a posthumous collection of letters and fragments of a never-finished book, is a pious attempt to restore and enhance his memory. I think it is also an unsuccessful attempt; a collection of his remarkable letters (not to his children) might have done him more justice.

Cold Friday has good things in it, but there are not enough of them, and it is also marred by the recurrence of some of the bad things in his famous apologia, *Witness*: preachiness, omniscient asides (the tell-tale, too frequent shrug "of course"), tired slips into sentimentality, far-fetched or hair-splitting pronouncements—e.g., that the late Senator Robert Taft, conservative of Ohio conservatives, was really "a balky revolutionist"; that there is a vital distinction between being a conservative and "a Man of the Right"; that (shades of Hemingway!) if you hope to understand our time you must have undergone the same educational experiences that Chambers did—"the journey into the heart of Europe, and the journey into the heart of Russia." It would have been no disservice to Chambers to have made the book shorter and better by cutting out some of these gratuitous irritations.

Chambers seems to have thought of himself as a Dostoevskyan character, and perhaps he was. He knew that human life is a tragedy, he believed (or suspected) that the only possible hero is the person who suffers, who accepts suffering as his inescapable fate. He cer-

tainly suffered, he saw more deeply into the necessity for his suffering than most of us do. He not only thought himself defeated, he thought he had deliberately rejoined the losing side. But there is some evidence in this book that he had begun to think in terms beyond the political. He died in the faith, or the hope, that his private defeat would contribute to an ultimate and worldwide human victory: the acceptance of reality (his definition of freedom).

The book gets much better towards the end. It even shows Chambers smiling—and not sardonically. At a Quaker meeting in the McCarthy era, Chambers found himself in a circle of women Friends, directly facing a lady who looked like a Helen Hokinson drawing. An hour-long silence was at last broken when this lady said: "Does thee feel that Dean Acheson must go?"

"In this age, hope must be taken by the throat." What a historian of our times Chambers might have been! "In the 1930s, the busy inhabitants of London, Berlin, Hiroshima learned, in general without undue concern, about the bombing of Madrid, Guernica, Nanking. In the 1940s, the inhabitants of those first cities learned, in the italics of toppling walls, what it means to say, in the twentieth century, that reality is contagious and always on the march."

More than once he had thought seriously about killing himself, but he was not that kind of pessimist—if he was a pessimist at all. Nearing the end of his life, he wrote of "the barrier of despair which each man must burst for himself," and ended the paragraph: "But which one of us would have chosen to live in any but this great and terrible century, or wish to be any but who he is? I would not." Brave words for a man who had ruined his career and brought down on his head a storm of obloquy, and who knew that he was finished, that whether or not there was anything more he might have done, there was nothing more now that he could do. It takes bravery of a rare sort to admit under those circumstances that we have done our best—the bravery of an essentially good man, which Whittaker Chambers was.

He was a complicated human being. Aren't we all? Yes, but intellectuals seem more complicated; their internal struggles are either fiercer or more painstakingly reported than most people's. It's quite a trick to make a report ring as true as the thing itself. In *Witness*, Chambers managed to convey some of the fierceness of the struggle, but in *Cold Friday* we are too frequently aware of reading a report.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOKLET REVIEW:
"THEIR TRADE IS TREACHERY"
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

DATE: November 13, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
1 - Mr. Braveman
1 - Section tickler
1 -
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Mr. Keating

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The attached clipping from the November 15, 1964, issue of "Parade" magazine states: "British Intelligence is distributing to all government officials a paperback on Soviet methods of espionage and subversion. It's entitled, Their Trade Is Treachery." The Director asked: "Have we a copy?"

Copies of this booklet were made available to our Legal Attache in London by One copy of the booklet is attached. b7D

The booklet, prepared by the British Central Office of Information, is a well-written, easy-reading summary of the recruiting techniques used in several Soviet and Satellite espionage cases investigated by British intelligence services. The purpose of the booklet is to warn British civil servants of the techniques and approaches used by Soviet and Satellite intelligence agents to recruit spies. It points out that these agents use defects of character, greed, fear, sex, blackmail, enticement, panic, idealism, and anything else to recruit spies. Thus, the booklet represents a forward step by the British to combat Soviet and Satellite espionage.

As a device to warn British civil servants of the pitfalls of a security nature they face in contacts with Soviet and Satellite personnel, the purpose of the booklet is similar to the effective steps previously taken by the FBI to alert government officials and the public concerning Soviet and Satellite espionage activities and recruiting techniques through such articles and documents as the Director's article, "The U. S. Businessman Faces the Soviet Spy," "Expose of Soviet Espionage," and Chapter 11 of the Director's book, "A Study of Communism."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information of the Director.

Enclosures

62-46855

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SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row

1 - W. C. Sullivan

1 - L. Whitson

1 - R. S. Garner

1 - B. M. Suttler

1 -

December 2, 1964

1 - Section tickler

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BOOK
SOVIET SCIENTIST IN RED CHINA
BY MIKHAIL A. CLOCHKO

NO LOC

BP
The captioned book has been published by Frederick A. Praeger, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York 10003, and is priced at \$6.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book (hard or paper cover) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

BOOK REVIEW

NOTE: Book requested for use of Bureau by SA Lish Whitson, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Check with the Bureau Library and the General Indices negative.

AMB:cr *cr*
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SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

W. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
C. Sullivan
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - December 15, 1964
1 -
1 - Section tickler
1 - B. M. Suttler

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b7c

X COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA TECHNIQUES
BY JOHN C. CLEVES *no. 203*
BOOK REVIEWS

Book

Captioned book has been published by Frederick A. Praeger,
111 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York; the price of the book is not known.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book for the use of the
Bureau and forward it to the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, requests book for use as
a reference. Bureau Library and General Indices negative. Book will
be placed in Bureau Library.

AMB:mab
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See Serial 318

REC 61

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-11-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "BEHOLD THIS DREAMER!"

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY BY FULTON OURSLER

Book Reviews

BACKGROUND:

Earlier this year, Fulton Oursler, Jr., (Tony) was in touch with your office regarding captioned book. He explained that his father several years ago had started an autobiography but never finished it before he died in May, 1952. In going through the material for the purpose of publishing it, Tony came upon certain gaps regarding his father's association with the Bureau in the 1930's and 1940's. It was recommended and approved that we assist Tony in providing him with this material.

In March and April, Tony Oursler was given some copies of correspondence exchanged between Fulton Oursler and the Director and some general background concerning the assistance rendered by Fulton Oursler in World War II in connection with the SIS program. The two sections of his father's book dealing with such matters were subsequently forwarded to the Bureau in early April, 1964, by Tony Oursler and it was returned to him after approval with some minor changes.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

A copy of captioned book has been obtained for the Bureau Library. It is very favorable to the Bureau and mention is made of the FBI on the back of the cover as well as in the introduction by Tony Oursler.

The book is of a very high caliber and contains some very interesting anecdotes by Fulton Oursler, who indicates he began his autobiography when he was 50 years old (1949) although he started collecting the material in the 1920's. He covers his long career with Macfadden Publications and "The Reader's Digest" as well as his conversion to the Catholic faith.

The references to the FBI, as indicated above, are very favorable and are as follows:

Page 234: A passing reference to the FBI is made in explaining Fulton Oursler's association with George Sylvester Viereck who began working for Macfadden Publications in 1924 but was later jailed for failing to register as a Nazi propaganda agent in 1942.

1 - Mr. Tolson

1 - Mr. DeLoach

NOT RECORDED

(continued next page) 1964

JMM:blh

(5)

64 DEC 23 1964

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in Library 12/17/64

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: "BEHOLD THIS DREAMER!"
AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY BY FULTON OURSLER

Pages 316 - 319: The text of a letter from the Director to Fulton Oursler dated 12-11-54 is set forth in which the Director expressed his appreciation regarding a story carried by "Liberty" magazine (a Macfadden publication) which dealt with the publicizing of information about badly wanted fugitives. On page 318 Tony Oursler's italicized comments explain the relationship between his father and Louis B. Nichols, former Assistant to the Director. Tony Oursler refers to his father's admiration for the Director with the quotation from his father, "To start with, he is the greatest detective in history." In another quotation which was made to Tony by his father it was also stated, "He is also one of the few totally incorruptible officials I have ever known. No one will ever know how much this country owes to him." Mention is also made in this section of Frederick L. Collins' crime stories covering the FBI's work which were later incorporated in Collins' book, "The FBI in Peace and War." Tony Oursler's italicized comments also deal with his father's addresses on three occasions before the FBI National Academy.

Pages 360 - 361: Tony Oursler's comments again refer to Fred Collins' series of articles highlighting the work of the FBI which was assigned to him by Fulton Oursler. Another reference is made on page 361 regarding Fulton Oursler's commencement address before the FBI National Academy in 1938.

Pages 436- 437: A reference is made to Fulton Oursler's luncheon engagement with the Director, Lou Nichols and Mr. Tolson on July 16, 1940, which was prior to his appointment with President Roosevelt at 3:15 on that same day. Fulton Oursler in this section relates an anecdote in connection with this luncheon engagement which was revealed after he met the President later that day who asked Fulton Oursler why he had grown a mustache and a goatee. Oursler stated that he had grown them in the previous 24 hours since he knew he was coming to see the President and as an experiment to see if J. Edgar Hoover could penetrate his disguise.

Pages 452 - 454: Tony Oursler's commentary in this portion deals with the reference to Fulton Oursler's assistance to the Bureau in 1941 in connection with the SIS program in Latin America. He deals in generalities only and states that the scope and details of the cover which his father operated for the FBI cannot be discussed because they were based upon principles of undercover work which are still in use. (This is in accordance with our agreement with Tony Oursler earlier this year with respect to reference to the SIS material he uncovered while going through his father's memoirs for the purpose of completing the autobiography.) The text of a letter to Fulton Oursler from the Director in connection with the SIS program is set forth on page 454.

Page 477: Tony Oursler's commentary in this section regards a suggestion his father once made to the FBI regarding the fingerprinting of guns, whereby the manufacturer of a weapon would fire a bullet from it before it was sold, and send the bullet to the FBI for classification and future use; however, it was pointed out while this was a brilliant idea, it just wouldn't work for many technical reasons. (This was included in the material we had furnished Tony Oursler earlier this year.)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DIRECTOR, FBI

12/1/64

SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-9548)

BOOK REVIEW MADE BY REVEREND
ORION HUTCHISON OF
"THE UNITED STATES AND THE
NEW NATIONS," WRITTEN BY
VERA MICHELES DEAN

Book Reviews

Attached is a two-page mimeographed sheet of notes taken by SARA LYON in connection with book review of captioned book which was made by ORION HUTCHINSON during early October, 1964, at Wesley Memorial Methodist Church, High Point, N.C.

The enclosed was made available to SA FRANK L. FAIRCHILD on 11/9/64, by [REDACTED] John Birch Society of North Carolina.

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It is noted that Assistant Director WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN is mentioned in last paragraph, page 2.

The foregoing furnished Bureau for information.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Charlotte
RLK: gpb
(3)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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62-46855

NOT RECORDED

172 DEC 8 1964

64 DEC 11 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

*J.Y.M.
px*

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT, RESEARCH
SATELLITE SECTION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 12/18/64

FROM :

SUBJECT:

71
no loc.
"THE LAST BELIEVERS"
BY DAVID KARP

ReBulet, 10/27/64.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

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(2) - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM) (- Encl. filed in
1 - NY Bureau Library
12-21-64
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REC-15

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(3)

62-46855-305
3 DEC 22 1964

/ ENCLOSURE

DEC 23 1964

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *J.Y.M.* DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 12/18/64
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT, RESEARCH
SATELLITE SECTION)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

C YOUTH AND COMMUNISM:
AN HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF
COMMUNIST YOUTH MOVEMENTS
BOOK BY RICHARD CORNELL

ReBulet, 11/4/64.

Inquiry at Walker and Company, 10 West 56th Street, NYC, reveals that captioned book has not been published and publication is not anticipated until May, 1965.

Bureau is requested to advise the NYO whether it desires a copy of this book on publication.

- 2 - Bureau (RM) *5-1 Form to N.Y., 12-21-64.*
1 - NY *"Bureau does desire copy
of book when available."*

REC-21

62-46855-306

EKD:mfd
(3)

21 DEC 22 1964

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67 DEC 29 1964

RESEARCH SATellite

SAC, Chicago

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - F. J. Baumgardner/S. F. Phillips
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 -
1 - Section tickler

December 30, 1964

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b7c

WHAT MANNER OF MAN
(A BIOGRAPHY OF
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
BY LERONE BENNETT, JR.
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published by the Johnson Publishing Company, 1820 South Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, and is priced at \$4.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA S. F. Phillips, Internal Security Section, for reference purposes. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

AMB:cr *cr*
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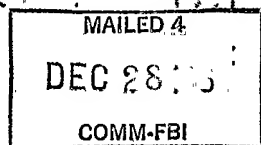
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DEC 30 1964

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1 - N. F. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - J. M. Sizoo

SAC, New York

December 29, 1964

Director, FBI (62-46355)

1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 -
1 - Section tickler

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OB 0910 REVISIONS
THE NEW MEANING OF TREASON
BOOK BY REBECCA WEST

The captioned book has been published by the Viking Press, Incorporated, 625 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York, and the price is \$6.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Research-Satellite Section marked for the attention of the Central Research Unit.

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. M. Sizoo, Research-Satellite Section, for reference purposes. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

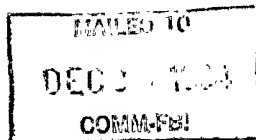
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*Book rec'd.
1-29-65
added to Bureau
of J. M. Sizoo
6/9 RB
AMB*

62-46855-308

REC-34

16 DEC 30 1964



Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JAN 6 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*File
RSG
AMB*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 12/31/64

MAJ
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-0)

ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

SUBJECT: WHAT MANNER OF MAN
(A BIOGRAPHY OF
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
BY LERONE BENNETT, JR. *Book*
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Chicago dated 12/30/64.

Forwarded under separate cover by Registered Mail
is one copy of captioned book for the Bureau as requested
in referenced letter.

2 - Bureau
1 - Package
1 - Chicago
FHA:mcg
(4)

*Book rec'd 1/4/65.
Filed in Bu. Library
-mrb-*

REC-40

62-46855-309

11-14-79
9803 RDS/LSY
UNCLASSIFIED

12/31/64
RESEARCH-SATELLITE

1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 1/4/65

FROM : JFM
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/18/64.

Inquiry at Random House, Incorporated, 457 Madison Avenue, NY, NY, reveals that "The Dallas Affair" by LEO SAUVAGE is not going to be published by the company.

*Free obtain
book is printed
by another
publisher. Amb.*

*W. A. T. [unclear]
R. E. [unclear]*

J

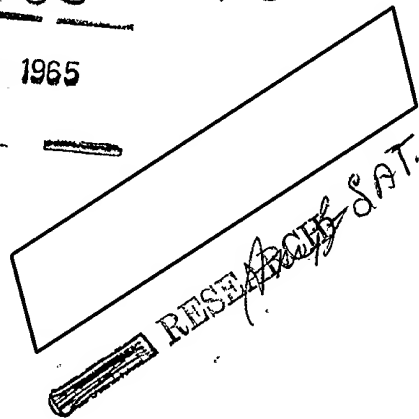
REC-133

62-46855-310

JAN 6 1965

2-Bureau (62-46855) (RM)
1-NY 100-87235

EKD:eac
(3)



64 JAN 13 1965

Inde 62-46855

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82-5370

b6
b7c

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
 1 - W. C. Sullivan
 1 - W. A. Branigan J. P. Lee
 1 - B. M. Sutt
 1 - R. S. Garner
 1 -
 1 - Section tickler

b6
b7C

SAC, New York

1-22-65

Director, FBI (62-46855)

RED PAWN: THE STORY OF NOEL FIELD
BOOK BY FLORA LEWIS
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published by Doubleday & Company, New York, New York, and is priced at \$4.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

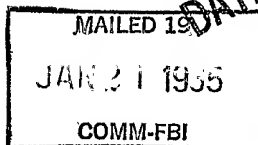
1 - 105-2175 (Noel Haviland Field)

AMB:dbc
(11)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA W. A. Branigan, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11-16-80 BY SP1 GSK/BB



REC-31

62-46855-312

4 JUN 22 1965

Tolson _____
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 DeLoach _____
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 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
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 Tavel _____
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 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-2175

Handwritten: 105-2175
 117
 62 JAN 26 1965
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 105-2175
 Amb.

Mr. Belmont

January 21, 1965

A. Rosen

"NIGGER;" AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY
BY DICK GREGORY
WITH ROBERT LIPSYTE;
BOOK REVIEW

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Lavin
1 - Research Section
(Publications)

THE BOOK:

The book is 224 pages, published by the firm of E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., New York. The price is \$4.95. The book can be broken down into the three phases of Gregory's life, the first section dealing with his early days in St. Louis, Missouri, and his family background, which consisted of a broken home and dire poverty. The second section of the book deals with Gregory's rise to athletic fame as a track star at Southern Illinois University, and the third section is devoted to his rise to fame as a Negro comedian. During this third period of his life, Gregory became interested in the civil rights struggle of the Negro and has made several appearances throughout the South on behalf of the civil rights program.

The book would have little interest to anyone except a fan of Dick Gregory. The man certainly has a drive within him, which has enabled him to raise himself up from a very poor beginning to become a track star and later to become a well-paid entertainer. The book, however, lapses into obscenities in certain places, and as an example of Gregory's character he proclaims in one portion of the book that his wife Lillian was four months pregnant when she told him of her pregnancy and thereafter they were married. Gregory, in certain portions of the book, lapses into gutter language and no great thoughts or solutions to the race problem are enunciated, which makes it doubtful that the book will find any permanent place in American literature or advance the cause of the Negro.

Enclosure

1 - [redacted] (Dick Gregory)
1 - 62-46855 (Book Reviews)

RBL/bec
(12) *bec*

58 JAN 29 1965

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
184 JAN 25 1965

b6
b7c

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "NIGGER;" AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY
BY DICK GREGORY

THE AUTHORS:

Gregory is the subject of Bureau [redacted] [redacted] consists mostly of letterhead memoranda dealing with Gregory's appearances throughout the country on behalf of the civil rights movement.

b6
b7C

Gregory wrote an insolent telegram to the Director on May 8, 1964, in which he stated, "I challenge you to tell the public who these communists are and where they are" in relation to the Director's statement that there are communists affiliated with the civil rights movement in the United States. The Director indicated that the Bureau should "ignore this welp."

In addition, Gregory, in another instance injected himself into the case of the three missing civil rights workers who were murdered in Mississippi. Gregory made press releases that Congress should investigate the FBI because he furnished the FBI with information indicating the location of the bodies. Gregory did furnish information to the Bureau in this matter, which information, however, was of no value in the case. Gregory also made irresponsible and ridiculous claims for credit for the solution of the case.

There are no references in Bureau files to Robert Lipsyte.

There is attached hereto a full book report published by "The Nation" dated 11/23/64.

b6
b7C

MENTION OF THE FBI:

The FBI is mentioned on page 191 of the book. Gregory made an appearance in Greenwood, Mississippi, in 1963 (the date is not given in the book) and made mention that the police were on their best behavior that day because there were FBI Agents in town with movie cameras. [redacted] indicate that Dick Gregory appeared in Mississippi during 1963, and it should be noted that pursuant to Departmental request, Agents were observing and photographing activities relating to the desegregation of Mississippi business establishments and public facilities during this period.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. The book is being sent to the Bureau Library.

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT,
RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

1/27/65

"THE NEW MEANING OF TREASON"
BOOK BY REBECCA WEST

ReBulet, 12/29/64.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

*Book Recd by
1-28-65
AMB*

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - NY

EKO:nfd
(3)

62-46855

FEB 1 1965

FEB 5 1965

62-102607-4

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
DeLoach ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
Felt ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-22-64

FROM : J. J. Daunt

SUBJECT: "THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A
PRISON AND PAROLE SYSTEM"
BY DR. DANIEL GLASER

The above book published by The Bobbs-Merrill Company containing 596 pages at \$10 per copy was recently released with a courtesy copy being forwarded to us.

The book is an exhaustive study on our prison system, particularly treatment methods in handling various types of offenders, recidivism, the effects of confinement upon inmates and the method of handling upon release, specifically during the course of parole. The book is the result of Dr. Glaser's 5-year study under a \$250,000 Ford Foundation grant. Dr. Glaser is the head of the Sociology Department at the University of Illinois.

Dr. Glaser's study was done with the cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and so contains a preface by the former Director of the Bureau of Prisons James V. Bennett, and a foreword by former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. Because of the detailed study and published results contained in this volume, it will become the most important text in the entire field of corrections.

There are many references to the FBI throughout the text, all of which are favorable, many of them being uses of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. The following should be noted: On page 34 Dr. Glaser in pointing to the growing value of statistics on recidivism has this to say:

"A future snowballing of statistical knowledge on the effectiveness of crime control measures may someday be traced back to a modest beginning in 1962, when the F. B. I. Uniform Crime Reporting Office undertook a pilot study on the feasibility of compiling criminal career statistics on a small sample of federal parolees and probationers. The F. B. I.'s information on the criminal record of felons after their release from probation, prison, or parole, and their experience

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Trotter
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
191 JAN 4 1965

JJD:jm
(5) 36 JAN 11 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 33-1-26711

Daunt to DeLoach memorandum

Re: "The Effectiveness of a Prison and Parole System"

and resources for handling these records, make them the agency best equipped to ascertain the long-run felony recidivism rates which follow alternative judicial and correctional action for particular types of offender."

"The FBI's famed thoroughness, and its periodic consultation with users of its services, have made the information on crime incidence in its Uniform Crime Reports progress steadily in quality and quantity."

"Future experience alone can determine the optimum uses of F. B. I. recidivism statistics in the guidance of legislation to control crime and in the evaluation of judicial, penal, and parole policies."

During the past two years we have talked to Dr. Glaser concerning his study as well as communicated with him with respect to interpretation of certain data. His favorable comments concerning the FBI will be widely read in the social scientists field.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

SV JBM P

2-10-65

Title of Book ROBERT OPPENHEIMER: The Man and His TheoriesAuthor MICHEL ROUZE (Published by Paul S. Eriksson, N.Y., 2-9-65.;\$5)Book Reviews (62-46855)
Research - Satellite Section

This book has come to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Research-Satellite Section, Room 629, Riddell Building.)

b6
b7c

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK
FOR REVIEWBOOK REVIEW NOT
REQUIRED BY THIS
SECTION OR DIVISION☒ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.☐ Internal Security☐ Liaison☒ Nationalities Intelligence☐ Research-Satellite☒ Soviet ~~Research-Satellite~~☐ Subversive Control☐ Identification Division, I. B.☐ Training Division, J. B.☐ Administrative Division, J. B.☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.☐ Inspection Division, J. B.

MAR 10 1965

File 62-46855

REC-19

EX-103

NOT RECORDED

16 FEB 18 1965

Research-Satellite
SEC.

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT,
RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

1/27/65

"THE NEW MEANING OF TREASON"
BOOK BY REBECCA WEST

ReBulet, 12/29/64.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

*Porter
1-28-65
AMB.*

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - NY

EKD:mfd
(3)

62-46855-

100 FEB 1 1965

FEB 5 1965

62-102607-4
62-109201-27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
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Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2/19/65

Mr. J. F. Bland

1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Franck
1 - Mr. Horner

DAVID GILDEN

KATYA GILDEN

SECURITY MATTER - C

BOOK REVIEW

The subjects are authors of a new best-selling novel, "Sundown" (Doubleday). The book and the authors were featured in the 2/5/65 issue of "Life" magazine (copy attached).

Both are listed in the Reserve Index on the basis of their membership in the Communist Party. [redacted] former Bureau Informant, [redacted]

Memorandum Jones to DeLoach 2/12/65 (copy attached) called attention to a passage in the above novel which is derogatory to the FBI. The passage concerns an interview between two Bureau Agents and a young Episcopal minister who has been villified as a communist in connection with a racial struggle, which is the theme of the book. Los Angeles Office was instructed to voice a strong protest to Paramount Pictures, which has purchased the movie rights to the book, concerning the derogatory references to the FBI.

It is probable that the model for the young minister is [redacted] who was the subject of a Bureau investigation between 1947 and 1949 because of alleged communist affiliations. The records show that Bert Gilden lived with Torrey Darien, Georgia, about 1947. Gilden lived in Darien for several years gathering material for his book. Both [redacted] Gilden associated with Homer Bates Chase, Georgia Communist Party organizer, and in early 1948 [redacted] went to work for the Peoples Institute of Applied Religion, an organization which was designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. [redacted] admitted to the Coast Guard in 1952

ENCLOSURE

100-329

100-335264 (Katya Gilden)

100-353696

NOT RECORDED

191 MAR 5 1965

27 MAR 4 1965

CONTINUED OVER

4 MAR 12 1965

SUBV. CONTROL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-115

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: BERT DAVID GILDEN
KATYA GILDEN
100-358829

that he had been a member of the Young Communist League and admitted association with communists, although he asserted that all of these connections were for the purpose of converting communists to Christianity. He is last reported to have gone to Korea to start a theological seminary.

A memorandum is attached containing certain public source data to show the communist connections of the Gildens, the probable model for the minister in his book, and suggesting the reason for the subjects' unflattering comments concerning the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached memorandum be furnished to Mr. DeLoach for his consideration and use in countering any adverse reaction against the FBI.

ds

WCS

**"HARRY HUBBARD" (DOUBLEDAY)
BY E. B. GILDER**

b6
b7C
b7D

Estyn and Bert Gilder have written a best-selling novel under the name E. B. Gilder. It has reportedly sold over 300,000 copies and Paramount Pictures has purchased the movie rights. The authors' contempt for the FBI is thinly disguised in their account of a fictional interview between two FBI Agents and a young Episcopal minister who has been vilified as a communist. By implication the FBI Agents are depicted as racially prejudiced, not above brutality, who disregard the constitutional rights of those they interview. An invidious comparison between the views of Thomas Jefferson and J. Edgar Hoover is made. The effect of the passage is to implant in the mind of the reader sympathy for the "communist" and antipathy for the FBI.

Although a minor incident in a story which exceeds 1,000 pages, it does suggest prejudice on the part of the authors which is explained by the public record.

The published hearings of the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, entitled "Investigation of Communist Activities in the New Haven, Conn., Area" show that [redacted] an FBI informant, [redacted] of the Communist Party in Bridgeport, Connecticut, as of 1936.

Darien, Georgia, sources recalled that Gilder was a close associate of a young minister in Darien in 1947 and 1948 who became the Georgia state representative for the Peoples Institute of Applied Religion in 1948. This organization was cited by Attorney General Tom Clark in 1948 as "subversive and communist."

The above suggests the basis for the Gilders' rancor and the model for their vilified minister.

ENCLOSURE

62-46455-314

February 17, 1965

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (94-1427) (RUC)
RE : BOOK ENTITLED "HURRY SUNDOWN"
BY K.B. GILDEN
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)
Buded 2/23/65

Book Reviews

ReBuairtel to Los Angeles, 2/12/65, copy enclosed
for the clarification of New York, plus two xerox copies of
Public Law 670.

New York note New Haven report of SA JAMES J.
MC CARTHY, dated 1/25/65, captioned [redacted] aka.,
SM-C" referred to in reBuairtel is available in your file
100-97284. [redacted] is the
subject of your file 100-92137. b6 b7C

Inquiry at Paramount Pictures discloses that
[redacted] is in London, but will be at his New York City
office, 711 5th Avenue, telephone Plaza 5-8700, from 2/23-27/65.

As a matter of information, [redacted] is an
independent producer with office space on the Paramount
lot in Hollywood; however, his headquarters are in New York,
where he is a legal resident, residing at 129 East 64th
Street, New York City.

[redacted] in Hollywood is notifying
[redacted] in New York that an Agent

- ③ - Bureau
2 - New York (Encs. 3)
1 - Los Angeles (94-1427)
RGD:HMS
(6)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
198 FEB 24 1965

47
70 MAR 11 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-358829-54

LA 94-1427

will contact the office there shortly to arrange an appointment with [] as soon as he returns from London.

[] New York immediately set up an appointment to interview [] according to instructions in reBuairtel. Please send an information copy of the results of your interview to Los Angeles. This information will be helpful if the Bureau later directs Los Angeles to determine through established studio sources whether objectionable references to the FBI have been deleted from the shooting script once the picture is in production. b6 b7C d

LEGAL ATTACHE, Tokyo

March 11, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - W. R. Wannall/L. L. Anderson
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 -
1 - Section tickler

By letter dated 3-3-65, captioned **CHIPROP, IS - CH**, San Francisco Office advised that Union Research Institute, Limited, 9 College Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong, is in the process of publishing a new book entitled Who's Who in Communist China. This 1,100-page book, containing biographies of approximately 1,000 persons in all walks of life on the China Mainland, will be published at the end of March, 1965, and the tentative price has been set at \$10 in United States currency.

You are requested to discreetly obtain eight (8) copies of the captioned book and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section. One copy of the book will be forwarded to the San Francisco Office by the Bureau.

You may wish to obtain a copy of this book for use in your office.

1 - San Francisco (105-2563)

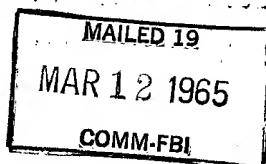
1 - 100-394984 (CHIPROP)

1 - Foreign Liaison (Route through for review.)

NOTE: -San Francisco suggested Bureau consider obtaining one copy of the above book for Bureau and each major field office having centers of Chinese population. San Francisco stated book would be of value in conducting Chinese investigations. Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, concurs.

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Conrad _____
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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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(13)



REC-137 62-46855-315
16 MAR 12 1965

56 MAR 17 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-394984

SAC, New York

March 15, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

Book
STRANGE COMMUNISTS I HAVE KNOWN
BY BERTRAM D. WOLFE
BOOK REVIEWS

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 -

b6
b7C

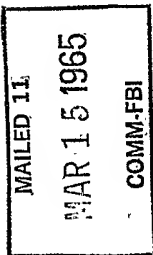
The captioned book, scheduled for publication July 26, 1965, by Stein and Day, Publishers, 7 East Forty-eighth Street, New York, New York, is priced at \$6 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book (when available) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA R. W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes, will be placed in the Bureau Library. *R*

AMB:cr
(9)

*Book received
8-27-65. Bureau
entered in
Library
Aul B.*



REC-56

62-46855-316

19 MAR 16 1965

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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

See
MAR 23 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*Row
Hill
Aul B.*

20
SAC, Philadelphia

March 15, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

~~THE KU KLUX KLAN:~~
~~A CENTURY OF INFAMY~~
~~BY WILLIAM PEIRCE RANDEL~~
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - A. W. Gray
1 - R. S. Garner
1 -
1 - Section tickler
1 - B. M. Suttler

b6
b7C

The captioned book is scheduled for publication March 15, 1965, by Chilton Books, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106; the price is \$5.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the above book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. The book will be filed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cr *cr*
(10)

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Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

REC-122

62-46855-3117 *Route*
19 MAR 15 1965
AMB

56 MAR 26 1965
MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 3/12/65

FROM: *JFM* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA TECHNIQUES

BY JOHN C. CLEWES

BOOK REVIEWS

BOOK

NO LOC

ReBulet 12/15/64.

Captioned book is not currently available at local book stores, New York City.

Inquiry at Frederick A. Praeger, New York City, reflects that the book has been out of stock for approximately three months and that it will be available during early part of April, 1965. Current price is \$8.50, and the NYO will secure one copy and forward it to Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section, as soon as it is available.

REC-33

62-46855-318
MAR 16 1965

b6
b7c

- 2 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-87235)#41

EKD:IM
(3)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

64 MAR 23 1965 Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

E. L. Amis 62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
Attention Research-Satellite Section *Am.B.* DATE: 3/16/65

FROM : *5/5*
SAC, PHILADELPHIA (62-0)

SUBJECT: THE KU KLUX KLAN
A CENTURY OF INFAMY
BY WILLIAM PEIRCE/RANDEL
BOOK REVIEWS *11.5.1.*

Re Bulet 3/15/65 requesting Philadelphia
to obtain a copy of captioned book to be forwarded to
Bureau.

Book is attached.

1 d
2 - Bu
1 - Ph
NSH:ec
(3)

(Encl 1)

Encl. to Bu. Library for carding.
ENCLOSURE *3-17-65, Am.B.*

REC-130

H
Harper
RESEARCH-SATELLITE
62-46855-319

21 MAR 18 1965



6

MAR 23 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

File 62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE: 3/16/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: RED PAWN: THE STORY OF NOEL FIELD
BOOK BY FLORA LEWIS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 1/22/65.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - NY

*1 Encl. to Bureau of Library
3-17-65, AMB*

EKD:mfd
(3)

REC-3

1-4

320

21 MAR 18 1965

ELITE

MAR 25 1965

62-46855

SAC, New York

1 - A. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - A. W. Gray
March 23, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

Book
~~HOODED AMERICANISM~~
BY DAVID M. CHALMERS
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 -
1 - Section tickler

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It The captioned book, scheduled for publication during April, 1965, by Doubleday & Company, Incorporated, Garden City, New York, is priced at \$5.95 a copy.

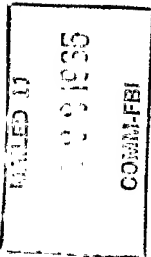
When available, you should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, will be placed in the Bureau Library.

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*Book rec'd
4-15-65
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REC-3

62-46855-321

EX-112

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SAC, Boston

April 6, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

SNCC: THE NEW ABOLITIONISTS
BY HOWARD ZINN
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published by Beacon Press, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108 and is priced at \$4.95 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

AMB: jwh
(10)

NOTE:

Book, requested by SA J. F. Martin, Internal Security Section, relates to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

- 1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan/M.F. Row
- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. F.J. Baumgardner/J.F. Martin
- 1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
- 1 - Mr. B.M. Suttler
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

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62-46855-322

19 APR 6 1965

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

W. C. Sullivan

W. A. Branigan

BOOK REVIEW: "RED PAWN,
THE STORY OF NOEL FIELD"
BY FLORA LEWIS

3/29/65

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Branigan
1 - Lee

BACKGROUND:

Noel Field was born in 1904 and is an American citizen who was strongly suspected of acting as a Soviet espionage agent. He disappeared in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in 1949. Thereafter, [redacted] of Noel Field named [redacted] also disappeared. All were imprisoned behind the Iron Curtain until 1954 when they were released. Noel Field and [redacted] remained in Hungary.

THE BOOK:

The above-captioned book tells the life story of Noel Field. It includes his early life in Europe, where his father, a biologist lived and worked, his education at Harvard University and his employment by the Department of State. After leaving the State Department in 1936 Field worked for the League of Nations until 1940, when the League disbanded. He then worked for the Unitarian Service Commission handling refugee work in Europe. He became deeply involved with communism and made certain that all aid which he handled went exclusively to communists. He lost his job with the Unitarian Service Commission in 1947 and in 1949 he was arrested in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Although arrested in Prague, he was sent to Budapest, Hungary, where he was held in prison until 1954. The author states that Field was a member of the Communist Party, but was never completely trusted by the Soviets and after his arrest many persons behind the Iron Curtain were arrested and convicted of having been in contact with Field, who was described as being an American agent. The author tells of Field's relationship with Allen Dulles of the Office of Strategic Services during World War II and how Field used Dulles to assist communists such as Tito of Yugoslavia.

THE AUTHOR:

Bufiles show that Flora Lewis is the [redacted] a correspondent for "The New York Times." Both she and [redacted] have been described as "Leftists" and as having "Marxist" leanings.

105-2175

1 - 62-46355 (Book Review File)

66 APR 9 1965

APPROPRIATE FIELD OFFICE ADVISED BY SLIP(S) [initials]

CONTINUED

Memo W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW: "RED PAWN,
THE STORY OF NOEL FIELD"
BY FLORA LEWIS

105-2175

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Referral/Consult

THE PUBLISHER:

The publisher of this book is Doubleday and Company, Inc., which is the successor to Doubleday Doran and Company, Inc. We have had cordial relations with Doubleday. The [redacted] of the company is [redacted] who was registered as a [redacted] for the Soviet Government. [redacted] "Sovfoto" in the United States and was a founder of "New Masses" in 1926.

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MENTION OF THE FBI:

The Bureau is mentioned several times in the book in connection with official business and no derogatory references are made to the FBI.

ACTION:

For information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : Mr. R. W. Smith *RWS*

SUBJECT: SOVIET TEXTBOOK
"INTERNATIONAL LAW"
RESEARCH - SATELLITE MATTER

Book Reviews

Re H. L. Edwards to W. M. Felt memorandum 3/2/65 which furnished copy of captioned book from [redacted] Foreign Claims Settlement Commission and [redacted] International and Comparative Law Section, American Bar Association (ABA). Captioned book, which was written by a team of Soviet authors and prepared in Moscow, has been reviewed.

The book's theme is to promote Soviet propaganda re "peaceful coexistence," "capitalistic imperialism and aggression," and the justification of wars for socialism.

SOVIET PEACE: *X Soviet View of International Law*

According to the text, the book "proceeds from the basic idea of international law--the peaceful coexistence with countries with differing social systems." (p 26) However, from a close reading of the book, it is evident that the phrase the "differing social systems" does not include capitalism, but actually means differing socialist systems. Capitalism, according to the text, is still reactionary and imperialistic and is in its final stage.

The book continues that "the main content of international relations since World War II has been the struggle of the two opposing trends...the U.S. monopolies' desire to establish world domination..." while the "socialist and other peace-loving countries...struggle for peaceful equal cooperation between peoples and States, for respect for national and State sovereignty and for non-intervention in internal affairs." (p 71)

SOVIET LAW HERITAGE:

The book, in order to establish a Soviet law heritage, delves back into Russian history ostensibly to prove Russian expertise in international law and the "goodness" of the Russian people, even under the Czar, as exemplified in international law. For example, Russia helped the American people to achieve and consolidate their independence; Russia's support enabled France to maintain her sovereignty; restoration of the

1 - Mr. A. H. Belmont
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr

DATE: 3/23/65

1 - Mr. W. M. Felt
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. H. L. Edwards
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - [redacted]

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18 MAR 31 1965

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
RE: SOVIET TEXTBOOK
"INTERNATIONAL LAW"

State independence of Greece, Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria...were the results of Russia's war with Turkey; Russia repeatedly took the initiative in the codification of international law; Russia made a considerable contribution to the development and application of pacific legal means for the settlement of disputes, etc. (p 51-52)

With regard to the "goodness" of the Russian people, the book states "it should be emphasised that even before the emergence of the socialist State, the behaviour of Russian troops in all the wars that the Russian people had to wage in defence of their independence and honour was marked by a strict observance of the laws and customs of wars and of the principles of humanity." (p 416)

With regard to the above, it seems a bit contradictory that pre-Bolshevik Russia could be a shiny example to the world concerning peace and humaneness when at the same time the Russian people were being subjected to inhumane deprivations which ultimately brought about a revolt in March, 1917, when Russia was at war with Germany, at which time the people attempted to setup a democratic-type government. Historically, while the legal maneuvering of the Russian Czars may have resulted in benefits for others, they were still motivated by self-interest and at the expense of other nations. Russia, after all, was on the rise and the prevailing powers were attempting to restrict her influence.

WAR:

With regard to war, the following excerpts set forth the current propagandized Soviet position:

'Marxism-Leninism condemns war as a means of settling international disputes and differences. However, history contains many examples of just and unjust wars. A just war is a nonpredatory war. Its aim is the defence of a people against external attacks and attempts to enslave it. Just wars include defensive wars and wars of national liberation. All progressive mankind sympathises with such wars and supports those fighting for freedom and independence.

An unjust war is a predatory war. It aims at the seizure and enslavement of foreign lands and peoples. Unjust wars include aggressive, imperialist wars. The wars against the peace-loving peoples of Korea, Viet Nam and Egypt, which aimed at the enslavement of the peoples, were aggressive and unjust.

"Progressive mankind has always condemned unjust wars and demanded the unconditional elimination of war as a means of settling disputes in international intercourse." (p 401-403)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
RE: SOVIET TEXTBOOK
"INTERNATIONAL LAW"

Obviously, the Soviet textbook is not intended to be a scholarly work--there are relatively few footnote references and the book, in the main, deals in generalities and not specifics. Its reading level could be handled by the average high school graduate. If read uncritically and accepted at face value, it could be an effective and dangerous propaganda piece since it deals with subtle half-truths. A proper response to all the questions and issues raised would result in a voluminous amount of effort. Furthermore, any direct rebuttal would only act as a vehicle to further publicize the Soviet text. It would appear that the best method of counteracting the book's influence would be to offer a better and truthful textbook at a lower cost figure. It is noted that the Soviet textbook is being sold for \$1.75, which suggests Soviet underwriting.

It appears that the book's main danger lies in its theme of "peace." Nowadays many people see only the olive branch of peace and fail to realize that the branch is being clenched in the teeth of the bear who swallowed the dove.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) For information.

(2). That in view of Mr. Re's solicitation for a suggestion as to counteracting the book's influence, the idea of the ABA promoting a better and truthful text at a lower price be suggested to him. Additionally, it is suggested that Mr. Re's Committee could confidentially alert the legal educational community concerning this Soviet text and any subsequent efforts by Soviets in this field.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (P)

DATE: 4/2/65

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/11/65.

Hong Kong, B. C.C., inquiry reveals book now being printed and expected available after 4/10/65.

Bureau will be advised.

1-Comp. *82*
by route slip f.r.
☒ Union

4-2-65

62-46855-323

20 APR 15 1965

4-Bureau
(1-Foreign Liaison)
(1-San Francisco)(105-2563)
1-Tokyo
HLC:kvw
(5)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/13/65
(ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT,
RESEARCH - SATELLITE SECTION)
FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4525) (RUC)
SUBJECT: SNCC:
THE NEW ABOLITIONISTS BY
HOWARD ZINN
BOOK REVIEWS

Re: Bureau letter to Boston dated 4/6/65.

In compliance with referenced letter, there is enclosed
herewith a copy of a book entitled, "SNCC: The New Abolitionists",
by HOWARD ZINN.

Re Location

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Encl. 1) (RM) / Encl filed in Bureau
2 - Boston (62-4525) / Library 4-15-65
(1 - 100-35505) / Amb.
KPW:gm
(4)

REC- 24 62-46855-324

EX-116

2 APR 14 1965

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH



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64 APR 22 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

File 4-29-65 Amb.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/15/65
(ATTN: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM : *JFM*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: *BOOK*
HOODED AMERICANISM BY
DAVID M. CHALMERS
BOOK REVIEWS *U.S.A.*

Re Bureau letter March 23, 1965.

Submitted herewith is one copy of captioned book.

S

REC-47 *62-46855-325*

8 APR 19 1965

2-Bureau (Enc. 1)
1-New York
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ENCLOSURE

*1 Encl. filed in
Bureau Library
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RESEARCH-SATELLITE



64 APR 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 4/26/65

DLG
FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (P)

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS

Remylet 4/2/65.

May
Under date of 4/20/65, I have been advised by source in Hong Kong, B. C. C., that due to some difficulties in printing, the publication of "Who's Who in Communist China" will be delayed until the first week in May.

10
We are planning a road trip to Hong Kong in 5/65. This matter will be further followed personally at that time.

REC-28

4-Bureau
(1-Foreign Liaison)
(1-San Francisco)(105-2563)
1-Tokyo
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COMM. SEC. DIV.
REC. DIV.
MAY 1 1965

62-46855-326

APR 29 1965

REC. DIV.
NAT. SEC.

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 7-5-15-65
May 14, 1965
- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
 - 1 - W. C. Sullivan
 - 1 - W. A. Branigan/W. A. Aull
 - 1 - R. S. Garner
 - 1 - B. M. Suttler
 - 1 - [redacted]
 - 1 - Section tickler

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1 Book

*** INVITATION TO AN INQUEST
BY WALTER D. SCHNEIR
BOOK REVIEWS**

Book Reviews

According to information in the April 26, 1965, issue of Publishers' Weekly, the captioned book is scheduled for publication August 20, 1965, by Doubleday & Company, Garden City, New York and the price is listed as \$5.95 a copy.

You should be alert for the publication of this book and you should discreetly obtain one copy as soon as possible for the use of the Bureau. The book should be marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

1 - 62-106323 (Walter D. Schneir)

NOTE: Walter D. Schneir has indicated that his book, on the Ethel and Julius Rosenberg case, will discredit the testimony of Harry Gold, principal Government witness in the Rosenberg case. (62-106323-59)

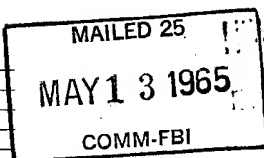
Check in Bureau Library and General Indices regarding book negative. Book, requested by SA [redacted] Soviet Section, will be placed in the Bureau Library after perusal.

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REC-19

62-46855-327

4 MAY 14 1965

EX-101

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Mr. Wick

11-10-66

M. A. Jones

**"WASHINGTON EXPOSE"
FORTHCOMING BOOK
BY JACK ANDERSON**

SYNOPSIS:

First 256 pages of Jack Anderson's forthcoming book, "Washington Expose," have been reviewed. Book is devoted to same type of gossip that characterizes Anderson and Drew Pearson columns. In fact, some of material is recognizable as having appeared in Pearson-Anderson columns.

Book contains several references to Bureau and Director, as well as to President Johnson, Senator Thomas Dodd, Dwight Eisenhower, Bobby Baker and others whose names have appeared prominently in the news. Anderson's extensive treatment of the FBI in connection with charges against Senator Dodd (Chapter III) contains numerous distortions and falsehoods.

Chapter 1 cites the need for muck-raking such as Pearson and Anderson specialize in. Chapter 2 cites Government efforts to cover-up and control publicity. Chapter 3 deals largely with Dodd case. Chapter 4 contains gossip about Congress. Chapter 5 deals with Congressional high-living at public expense. Chapter 6 gives Anderson's impressions of President Johnson. Chapter 7 is primarily a sympathetic treatment of the four most recent First Ladies. Chapter 8 evolves around "status symbols" in Washington Government circles and Congressional seniority. Chapters 9 and 10 deal with lobbyists, influence peddlers and the like. Chapters 11 and 12 relate to Government investigative tactics.

Remainder of Anderson's book will be reviewed when available. Reportedly, the printing press of Anderson's publisher, Public Affairs Press, has broken down.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. We will

1 - file to follow closely.
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Mr. [unclear] (9) TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Mr. Wick

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DETAILS

The first 256 pages of Jack Anderson's forthcoming book, Washington Expose, 'are devoted to the same type of gossip and garbage which characterize most of the newspaper columns that Anderson and Drew Pearson write. Much of the material in the book, in fact, is recognizable as having previously been used in Pearson-Anderson columns, including data highly critical of Senator Thomas Dodd of Connecticut. Anderson's approach is largely one of inviting the reader to join him in peeking through a keyhole at the private and/or official lives and activities of both prominent officials and Government agencies. Most of Anderson's sources are anonymous; and in many instances, he uses fictitious names in the book. No person or institution--from President Johnson and the White House through Washington influence peddlers and lobbying interests--is immune from his muck-raking typewriter.

There are several references to the Bureau and the Director in Anderson's book, particularly in his treatment of Senator Thomas Dodd. These references, together with other data felt to be of interest, are dealt with below: (For convenience, many of the more important names are underlined in the succeeding pages of this memorandum.)

CHAPTER 1 "Behind the Headlines" (Pages 1 - 8)

In this chapter, there is no reference to the FBI.

Anderson explains the need for muck-raking such as he and Drew Pearson engage in. On page 2, he asserts, 'Too few papers dare to print exposes before they are safely recorded in privileged documents or, for that matter, bother to probe behind the daily press hand-outs.'

Former President Eisenhower, he claims, 'accepted more presents than any other President in history.... But the same newspapers which had headlined Truman's deep freeze, found nothing newsworthy in Ike's fabulous gifts.' (In Chapter 10, he goes into great detail regarding gifts and favors accorded Eisenhower by wealthy oilmen.) Anderson also refers to Lyndon Johnson's accepting 'a stereo set from his Senate aide (Bobby Baker).'

He further states (page 6), 'All Presidents have sought to present the best possible face to the public. Lyndon Johnson not only preens

and poses; he also wants to operate the cameras. He keeps the curtain closed on what his Administration is doing until all the facts are in and the final decisions are reached. Only then is he inclined to inform the public."

The chapter concludes, "There is a subtle menace in too much conformity, in the government's Uncle-knows-best attitude. The democratic machinery should never run so smoothly and silently that the rumble of opposition becomes muffled. Let there be a few cogs that grate against the massive wheels of Big Government, Big Business, and Big Labor."

CHAPTER 2 "Government Cover-up" (Pages 9 -24)

In this chapter, Anderson asserts that Government spokesmen have been caught in lies and deceptions to such an extent that "world confidence in Uncle Sam has been severely shaken." He quotes an aviation writer as stating that the Defense Department's credibility is so low that "most Pentagon reporters really don't believe a story until it has been officially denied."

He takes repeated cracks at Arthur Sylvester (Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs) and quotes him as telling correspondents, "Look, if you think any American official is going to tell you the truth, then you're stupid. Did you hear that, stupid!"

He charges "American policymakers" with increasingly engaging "in the disturbing practice of concocting 'cover stories' as official lies are delicately called, to keep the communists guessing about our moves." Specifically cited are the U-2 incident in Russia in 1960; Adlai Stevenson's "lie" to the United Nations about the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961; and State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey's denial of the claim by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore that "a CIA agent had offered him a \$3.4 million bribe."

Anderson continues that in the 1965 Dominican Republic uprising, "a whole series of conflicting stories were put out" and that "official obfuscation appears to be the policy in Vietnam." Regarding the latter claim, he charges, "At the same time that President Johnson has appealed to the people to support his Vietnam policies, his Administration has not been frank about what's going on." He cites a 1964 White House denial of a report that United Nations Secretary General U Thant had forwarded a peace feeler from North Vietnam, as well as a subsequent statement by President Johnson that "there has not been the slightest indication that the other side (North Vietnam) is interested in negotiation" --whereas, "Three months later, there was official acknowledgment that the United States had rejected three negotiation bids from North Vietnam, including one relayed by U Thant in August, 1964."

On page 17, he describes President Johnson as 'a master of the subtle art of flattery and an expert in the use of calculated leak.... But when flattery fails, he is fully capable of brow-beating recalcitrant newsmen. He has brought all the pressures of the presidency to bear on them. More than once, he has ordered investigations of correspondents whose writings displeased him.'

Anderson then states, 'Increasingly, the government has turned the tables on reporters who have dug too deeply into its activities. The Defense Department has even called in the FBI to investigate such distinguished writers as columnist Joseph Alsop, the New York Times' Hanson Baldwin, Newsweek's Lloyd Norman and the Washington Star's Richard Fryklund.'

(Bufiles reflect that we have, in fact, conducted inquiries and/or investigations with respect to the publication of classified information by the above four newsmen.)

On page 18, Anderson further asserts, 'I have had government bloodhounds sniffing my own trail many times....a friend inside the FBI showed me an investigative file that the FBI had started on me. I copied down enough details to prove I had seen it, then called upon the FBI for an explanation. J. Edgar Hoover confessed privately that the White House had ordered the investigation.'

(Concerning the above assertion that the FBI investigated him at the request of the White House, it is believed that deliberately or otherwise Anderson has given a confused account of an incident which occurred in 1950. In March, 1950, Anderson called on the then Assistant Director S. J. Tracy. He told Mr. Tracy that [redacted] of influential Washington personages who had been an Agent of the Bureau of Investigation in 1923) had told him that the FBI was investigating him (Anderson). Anderson said he had checked and confirmed that the FBI was investigating him and that two questions were being asked--(1) Is there any evidence that Anderson tried to evade the draft? and (2) Is there any evidence that Anderson passed out any unauthorized information while in the Army? Anderson said the questions were in writing and that he had written proof.

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(Anderson continued that he always had had the utmost confidence in the FBI, and the only thing he could think of that might have caused any inquiries would be his recent membership in the White House Correspondents'

Association although he had not made application for a White House pass; but even if an investigation was being made on request of the Secret Service, he still felt the questions asked were most unusual.)

(Bureau files were checked at the time (1950), and it was determined that John Maragon had furnished information to the Bureau in January, 1950, indicating that Anderson had attempted to evade the draft and had conveyed classified information to Drew Pearson. A check was made with the Department of the Army following receipt of the information concerning Anderson from Maragon. It disclosed that he had served in the Army in 1945-46 and had been honorably discharged. It reflected no information indicating he was a draft dodger or that he had caused classified data to be passed without authority.)

(Mr. Tracy telephoned Anderson on March 21, 1950, and told him that the Bureau had not investigated him but that a discreet check had been made at the Department of the Army following receipt of the information from Maragon.) (62-22718-121)

CHAPTER 3 "The Great Protection Racket" (Page 25 - 54)

In this chapter, Anderson deals at length with his and Drew Pearson's 'expose' of Senator Thomas Dodd and paints a highly inaccurate and unfavorable picture of the role played by the FBI in the Dodd case.

The chapter begins with the observation that Congress has a deeply protective attitude toward scandals and improprieties involving its own members. He states that the Anderson-Pearson columns published early this year 'exposing' Senator Dodd (the columns charged Dodd with using campaign contributions for personal purposes, misusing his influence as a Senator for the benefit of certain individuals, and the like) forced the Senate's Select Committee on Standards and Conduct to hold a meeting--following which the Chairman announced that the Committee had nothing to investigate because no one had filed any complaints. Anderson states that his reaction to this announcement was to write the committee a letter which 'spelled out Dodd's offenses' and offered to 'turn over' full documentation of all these charges and to suggest witnesses....'

Anderson then philosophizes, 'It is no light matter to investigate the transgressions of a Senator--particularly if he happens to be a member

of The Establishment with friends in high places, more so if these friends happen to include the President of the United States and the legendary director of the FBI. This was impressed upon Drew Pearson and myself soon after we began writing about Senator Dodd.... We the investigators found ourselves being investigated. Out of J. Edgar Hoover's establishment swarmed a posse of FBI agents, pencils at the ready, seeking out our news sources."

Anderson states that he had "developed evidence of apparent federal violations" by Dodd which he handed over to the FBI; that he made available for photographing by the FBI copies of Dodd's private papers which had been obtained from former employees of Dodd; that "when these people began to receive visits from the FBI, we innocently assumed the agents wanted to verify the charges against Senator Dodd. But astonishingly, they didn't ask a single witness a single question about the Senator. Instead they examined our informants about their part in securing the documents, thus giving the impression that the government intended to protect Dodd and prosecute his detractors."

Anderson then asks, "Should a high official, whose conduct is questioned, be permitted to use federal police to intimidate the witnesses against him? Should FBI agents be allowed to investigate newsmen for no crime at all unless it has become a crime to accuse a Senator of improprieties? An answer has been given to at least one question. Whose idea was it to go after Dodd's accusers and make a federal case of a minor misdemeanor? The FBI said the order came from Nicholas Katzenbach, then Attorney General."

(Beginning in February, 1966, the Bureau did conduct investigation stemming from the Pearson-column charges against Senator Dodd. This investigation was limited to matters specifically requested by the Department of Justice. It included interviewing Anderson and obtaining copies of documents in his possession; investigating the possible theft of material from Dodd's office; and conducting specific investigation concerning certain of the allegations against Dodd. This investigation--the same as any other--was handled in a thorough, prompt, efficient manner without threat, intimidation or favoritism toward anyone.) (58-6157)

Elsewhere in this chapter, Anderson briefly relates Dodd's short term (1933-34) as an FBI Agent and states that "the FBI is still his first love.... If anyone said an unkind word about J. Edgar Hoover, the Senator was usually the first on his feet to defend his old chief... In return

for Dodd's devotion to the FBI, the FBI has always been willing to do a little extra-curricular investigating on his behalf. Once the Senator wanted to check on the after-hours movements of his administrative assistant, James Boyd. For two weeks, agents trailed Boyd, then submitted a report typed on plain white paper. This was merely one of many unmarked reports that Dodd received from the FBI."

(The allegation that the FBI conducted surveillances or instituted investigations as a personal favor to Dodd is, of course, without substantiation.)

Anderson continues his imaginative diatribe concerning the Dodd "expose" by stating that "informants in the Justice Department told us that our telephones were being tapped. The Attorney General invited us to his office and politely warned that we might be prosecuted. A cabinet officer even sent friendly word that indictments had been drawn against us in connection with the theft of the Dodd papers."

(Pearson and Anderson asserted in their column on April 1, 1966, that they were called into the Department and were told that they were under investigation. In a statement issued the same day (April 1) the Department denied this--stating they had come to the Department to secure answers to questions posed by Anderson during a telephone call and they were told that neither of them was under investigation.) (58-6157-71)

Anderson comments most favorably concerning the members of Dodd's staff who furnished him data concerning the Senator. Then he complains, "FBI agents were calling upon our informants and warning them that anything they said might be used in evidence against them. Some were questioned politely, others grilled relentlessly. Some of the questioning actually took place in Dodd's Senate office, thus giving witnesses the impression that the FBI was working for Dodd. One of the Senator's employees, Doris O'Donnell, seven months pregnant, was cross-examined for more than two hours in an anteroom just off the Senator's private office. Typical of the FBI's terse and tough attitude was the way agent Phil King handled Mrs. Carpenter, 'We can't have people breaking into a Senator's office and taking his files,' he began sharply.... Clearly, the FBI was pulling out all the stops to help the embattled Dodd."

(At the outset of the interviews, Dodd's staff members--current and former--were quite properly advised that they did not have to make

any statement and that any statement could be used against them in court.

Anderson complains of a [redacted] but neglects to point out that [redacted] during that time.

Furthermore, SA Phillip M. King of the Washington Field Office has categorically denied telling Mrs. Marjorie Carpenter that "We can't have people breaking into a Senator's office and taking his files.")

The book continues, "...J. Edgar Hoover is reluctant to investigate either Senators or newspapermen. Anxious as he was to do Dodd a favor, it is most unlikely that he would investigate our news sources without pressure from the very top. Officially, the FBI notified us that the investigation had been ordered by Attorney General Katzenbach." Anderson coyly implies, however, that the investigation actually was approved by President Johnson--"It is worth recording that Hoover has his own private phone link with the President. When Lyndon Johnson was in Congress, Hoover lived across the street from him. Now Hoover remains in office past the retirement age by special dispensation of LBJ. Obviously the FBI would do nothing to displease the President nor act in delicate areas without his consent. From sources inside the White House, we have learned that the President personally received the FBI reports on the Dodd case for his bedtime reading. It is safe to assume he did what he could--within reason--to protect his old Senate comrade, Tom Dodd."

(We disseminated copies of our investigative reports in the Dodd case to the Justice Department but not to the White House. If the President obtained copies of the reports, they did not come from us.)

Anderson also paints a black picture of former SA James J. Lynch, whom Dodd hired "to look for dirt" which Dodd could use against Pearson, Jack Anderson or the persons who had furnished anti-Dodd material. He states that Lynch gave the impression to a female employee of Dodd that he was a federal agent, and "When she challenged him, he admitted he was a former FBI man."

(Lynch was a Special Agent from July, 1949, to February, 1954. Following Lynch's employment by Senator Dodd to inquire into the theft of records from Dodd's office, Jack Anderson called the Department to complain that Lynch had represented himself as an FBI Agent. All persons interviewed following receipt of Anderson's complaint stated that Lynch did

not represent himself to be an FBI Agent. The Assistant United States Attorney declined prosecution of Lynch since there appeared to be no basis for a charge of Impersonation.)

Anderson, who has admitted to the Bureau that he feels former Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols and Lewis Rosenstiel (of Schenley Industries) vehemently dislike him, further attempts to cast a shadow of conspiracy around Lynch by stating that Lynch once did some work for Rosenstiel; that Dodd has been Rosenstiel's attorney; that L. B. Nichols is now an official of Schenley; and that Dodd and an FBI official once flew in a Schenley plane to a speaking engagement.

Anderson also notes that during the Dodd investigation, the FBI tried to find out "how I obtained the unpublished manuscript written in his cell by Cosa Nostra informer Joe Valachi." (We did make such inquiries early in the Spring of 1963. They indicated that the Valachi data in Anderson's possession had been duplicated from a manuscript written by Valachi and was not a Government document. Anderson implied that he had received it from a highly placed source in the Justice Department.)

In concluding his treatment of the Dodd case on page 44, Anderson states, "Like the FBI, the Senate Ethics Committee at first seemed to be more interested in protecting than probing Dodd. . . . Only the deepening public outrage persuaded the Committee, and eventually the FBI, to concentrate on Dodd rather than his detractors."

Anderson then recalls an occasion, apparently in 1963, when he offered to testify before the House Administration Committee regarding misuse of funds, payroll padding and influence selling by Congressmen. Anderson claims he showed up with a 14-page statement containing "all the names and details" needed to document several cases of Congressional misconduct, but he was not permitted to testify--"There was one name in my statement that later made headlines: Bobby Baker." He then goes into some detail regarding the connection between Baker, Congressman John McMillan of South Carolina, Philadelphia construction man Matt McCloskey and others.

Page 49 of the book reproduces a \$1,000 check signed by insurance man Don Reynolds in payment for advertising on a television station

owned by the Lyndon Johnson family. Also reproduced is an invoice showing a purchase from the Magnavox Company by Don Reynolds of an item to be sent to the then Senator Lyndon Johnson.

CHAPTER 4 "Seniority, Senility, and Success" (Page 55 - 79)

This is a chapter of gossip concerning Congressmen. It contains no reference to the FBI.

Among those dealt with on these pages is Congressman L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina--who Anderson states "is best known in Washington circles for his alcoholic escapades." He calls Rivers "the House drunk."

Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona is "kindly" and "beloved" but too old. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell is dragged over the coals for "global gallivanting" and otherwise taking advantage of the taxpayers. Senator Mike Mansfield impresses Anderson as a selfless public servant who is "guided only by conscience and duty." Others for whom Anderson has high regard are Senators Spessard Holland of Florida and Thomas Kuchel of California and Congressmen Carl Perkins of Kentucky, Edith Green of Oregon, Clifford Case of New Jersey and Charles Bennett of Florida.

He laments the high cost of political campaigns and states, "The vested interests would like to own Congress; while it is true that they have succeeded in buying some legislators, most Congressmen are not for sale."

CHAPTER 5 "Living It Up At Public Expense" (Page 80 - 97)

This chapter contains no reference to the FBI. It is mis-numbered as Chapter 6.

On these pages, Anderson unloads his venom upon members of the House and Senate who live high off the taxpayers' money. He describes Senator Allen Ellender as an inveterate world traveler at public expense and an overly talkative bore. Adam Clayton Powell again is criticized as in Chapter 4 and is referred to as "the Harlem globetrotter."

Anderson also states (page 94), "Buried in the small print of the federal budget are also a number of confidential funds controlled by committee chairmen. Insiders tell me, for example, that Congressman John Rooney

(of New York), chairman of House Appropriations subcommittee, makes use of this money to take at least one unadvertised trip abroad each year."

CHAPTER 6 "Inside the White House" (Page 98 - 131)

Anderson describes President Johnson as a tough taskmaster who'drives his staff 12 to 16 hours a day, scourges them with a whiplash tongue, intrudes on their private lives without apology, demands their complete loyalty and utmost devotion." He observes, however, that the President works harder than those around him and "if the President is a slave driver, he is a benevolent one" who treats his staff with warmth, generosity and tenderness "that is positively paternal." According to Anderson, the President puts in two working days every 24 hours--one starting at 6:30 a.m. and the second beginning at 5:30 p.m.

On pages 102-103, Anderson states that "those closest to the President take the most abuse from him. 'It's a mark of intimacy to be cussed out by him,' explains an aide.... While the rumpled George Reedy was press secretary, he was fried on the LBJ pan daily. The President seemed to blame him personally for every unfavorable reference that slipped into the newspapers. After Reedy's daily press briefings, LBJ would read the transcript with hot eyes, then berate Reedy for the slightest slip. His angriest outbursts were often over the most trivial matters."

Anderson tells his readers on page 112 that "Lyndon Johnson's massive ego is easily bruised. Criticism is hard enough for him to take, but ridicule he can't stand." On pages 130-131, he states that the President "expects his subordinates to submerge their ambitions, swallow their egos, and maintain strict anonymity.... On those seldom and secretive occasions that aides dare to talk about the President, they agree that Lyndon B. Johnson is the most difficult, the most demanding, but the most devoted boss in America."

Other insights into the President's character offered by Anderson include (page 99), "He has an insatiable craving for information.... No previous President, for example, ever took FBI reports to bed with him."

Page 101 contains "extracts" from a memorandum purportedly written the President in May, 1966, by Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien. This includes data concerning a complaint which Anderson had made to the Post Office Department concerning suspected tampering with his mail. O'Brien's

memorandum states, "An investigation by Postal Inspectors revealed that the letter (mailed by Anderson) had apparently been poorly sealed, although Anderson's secretary denied this. After the investigation, Anderson said he believed the FBI opened his mail. Anderson thinks the letter was taken from a collection sack by FBI agents after it was deposited by his secretary...."

(The envelope in question contained documents relating to Senator Dodd. Bufile 58-6157-310 contains a memorandum dated May 13, 1966, concerning this matter which states, "Post Office examination and investigation concluded that the envelope had not been adequately sealed and that there was no evidence of any prying or other irregularities....In personal interview, Anderson refused to accept Post Office conclusions and remained adamant that Post Office should identify person who opened the envelope and then expressed his belief that FBI had probably done so. Post Office is satisfied there had been no tampering, recognizes the viciousness and unreasonableness of both Drew Pearson and Anderson and plans no further action. FBI has had no mail cover on Pearson or Anderson or tampered with their mail.")

On page 104, Anderson maintains that there is "mutual respect but little love" between President Johnson and "the few (John F.) Kennedy hold-overs still around." He continues, "Most of the Kennedy crowd has never warmed up to LBJ; he has treated them, in turn, with more coolness and courtesy than he accords his intimates."

Anderson states on page 108 that Dean Rusk and Robert McNamara are the two cabinet members most admired by President Johnson.

Page 115 reproduces an alleged confidential memorandum of the Department of the Air Force relating to the testimony of insurance man Don B. Reynolds before the Senate Rules Committee in 1964 so-called "Bobby Baker hearings" that he had bought a Hi-Fi set and arranged for it to be shipped to the then Senator Lyndon Johnson. The memorandum notes that while on duty with the Air Force in 1952, Reynolds made a false report to the FBI which resulted in an extensive and expensive investigation.

(Bufile 65-61365-30 reflects that during an interview in October, 1952, Reynolds expressed concern and belief that four displaced

persons with whom he was acquainted were involved in obtaining information for a foreign government. Investigation was instituted which produced information indicating Reynolds had not been truthful during the October, 1952, interview. It was disclosed that Reynolds had engaged in black market activities, had an illicit relationship with one of the displaced persons and threatened to have another one of them deported. Re-interviewed in 1953, Reynolds admitted he had made mistakes and had inadvertently failed to notify the Government of the errors in his original allegations. He also admitted some black market activities on a small scale, as well as immorality while assigned overseas.)

CHAPTER 7 "The Truth About Our First Ladies" (Page 132 - 144)

This chapter contains no mention of the FBI. It deals in a gossip manner with four First Ladies--"Bess Truman is a shy homebody, Mamie Eisenhower a bubbly Army wife, Lady Bird Johnson an astute politician, Jackie Kennedy an exquisite aristocrat."

On page 136, he claims that Mrs. Johnson has soft Southern charm, rare character and courage. "When White House aide Walter Jenkins was arrested on a morals charge in...1964...everyone else around the President panicked. Even LBJ's own first impulse was to disclaim and disown Jenkins, thus sacrificing him on the altar of political expediency. But Lady Bird wouldn't permit it...she came quietly to Jenkins' support."

Anderson maintains that Jacqueline Kennedy "is committed, say intimates who should know, to installing Robert Kennedy in her late husband's place in the White House."

CHAPTER 8 "Washington's Curious Caste System" (Pages 145 - 166)

This is another chapter devoted largely to inconsequential observations of Anderson. It contains no reference to the FBI.

The early pages of the chapter are devoted to trivia concerning Government "status symbols"--"VIP standing is determined in exacting detail by their office acreage, rug plushness, furniture array, and limousine service."

He is critical of military leaders who "despite the urgent manpower needs in Vietnam...always seem able to spare enough men from the war to wait tables, mow their lawns, and perform other menial chores."

Concerning Congress, he observes, "On Capitol Hill seniority is sacred. It is worked out to the last decimal point.... A Senator at the bottom of the seniority ladder, if he is too brash to suit his elders (as Senator Kennedy was), may find his office space scattered between three floors and two buildings (as Senator Robert Kennedy did)."

On page 151, he states that the former Secretary of the Senate" kept a private stock of liquor in his office, just off the Senate floor, for legislators who needed a small pick-up during the rigors of debate." Following the Secretary's retirement in 1965, Sergeant-at-Arms Joseph Duke, "whose job it was to enforce Senate regulations (including one against serving liquor in the Capitol building)" found the Senators a new hideaway for discreet drinking.

Anderson's wounded pride and ego come to the fore on page 162 where he laments, "It is a curious paradox of the nation's capital, where the clash of opinion is a way of life, that controversial correspondents are sometimes treated like outcasts. Those who depart from the beaten news paths, who ignore the 'no trespass' signs, who pry behind the scenes, are regarded with distrust. There are belittling remarks about their inaccuracies and unorthodoxies, their unwillingness to play the game by traditional rules.... It is also fashionable at the press tables to underestimate columnist Drew Pearson.... Yet for the better part of this century, he has rocked Washington with his stories."

CHAPTER 9 "How The Insiders Work" (Page 167 - 198)

In this chapter, Anderson waxes indignant concerning unprincipled influence peddlers, powerful lobbyists and the like. He refers to one such character, a fictional Dexter Warren, as "king of the beasts in the Washington jungle... a fixer without portfolio, who has handled White House assignments too delicate to be performed by anyone in official position. He also advises the President on speeches, appointments and politics. His phone calls are put through promptly to cabinet officers, commissioners, members of Congress, and special contacts in the FBI and CIA."

On page 173 he describes Dale Miller, "a low-pressure lobbyist of gray-haired southern dignity," as a familiar figure around the White House. According to Anderson, Miller ran the 1964 inaugural for the President,

and Johnson "took time out from preparing his 1965 State of the Union Address to greet Miller's Dallas clients, take them on a stroll of the White House grounds, and discuss their dream of a new federal building in downtown Dallas."

Anderson names Clark Clifford as another person 'close to the President' and as having "the run of Lyndon Johnson's White House." He claims that Paul Davies of the FMC Corporation hired Clifford by telephone and asked him to persuade the Justice Department to approve its purchase of the American Viscose Company for \$115 million.

On page 177, he writes, "On more than one occasion, the shipping lobby has broken out enough champagne to launch a thousand ships at parties honoring John Rooney (of New York), who can always be counted upon to battle for the maritime industry against all reforms. The shipping crowd proclaimed February 18, 1965, for example, as 'John Rooney Night' and rented the grand ballroom of Washington's Mayflower Hotel...."

Regarding James Hoffa, he states, "Even that pariah of labor, Teamsters boss Jimmy Hoffa, can crack the political whip and make Congressmen of both parties jump through the hoop. His chief lobbyist, shrewd, chunky Sid Zagari, easily rounded up a dozen congressmen to defend Hoffa on the House floor....All agreed solemnly that Hoffa's basic rights as a citizen may have been trampled by the Justice Department."

Anderson again mentions the President on page 188--"One company with inside influence is Brown and Root, the Texas construction company which has been able to flout the labor laws yet still snap up fat government contracts....When (Lyndon) Johnson was an upcoming Congressman, he pulled strings inside the White House to settle a criminal tax case against Brown and Root....(The) company was dealt in for a generous share of the multi-million-dollar construction work in South Vietnam shortly after Lyndon Johnson moved into the White House."

Anderson begins a discussion of foreign lobbyists on page 190. He states that Washington has been "besieged by foreign agents representing just about every cause and country under the sun" and that most of them are "highly respectable American citizens who are required by law to register with the Justice Department." In this discussion, he takes occasion to mention Julius Klein and Senator Thomas Dodd--"Drew Pearson and I revealed how the Caesar-nosed Senator Thomas Dodd delivered speeches, signed letters, and entertained clients for Klein. In 1964 Senator Dodd even flew to Germany

to help save fees Klein was in danger of losing. The trip was financed by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, but Dodd carried in his briefcase secret instructions from Klein."

On page 197, Anderson makes brief mention of Soviet, Red Chinese and Castro Cuban propaganda outlets in the United States such as the Four Continent Book Corporation. He declares that "new laws to control foreign agents are required--not so much to prevent a country from stating its case, but to make sure its propaganda is labeled. There should be restrictions, too, on foreign aid expenditures to insure that it doesn't go to buy influence in the U.S."

CHAPTER 10 "Lubricating the Government Machinery" (Pages 199 - 217)

This chapter bitterly criticizes wealthy American oil interests. It contains no reference to the FBI.

Anderson charges that "No group in America collects more benefits from Uncle Sam and passes out more favors to politicians than the recklessly greedy, unbelievably wealthy oil barons.... The more the patricians of petroleum drain from the government through tax loopholes, the more they slip to politicians to make the loopholes in the tax laws still bigger."

On page 200, he claims that Secretary of State Rusk divulged in secret Senate testimony that American oil companies have been paying protection money to the Viet Cong (allegedly so that their trucks and facilities would not be molested in Vietnam) "thus contributing to the communist war effort in South Vietnam." Anderson states that this "protection money is used by the Viet Cong to buy arms, ammunition and other war needs right in South Vietnam."

Anderson also claims that Cuban commandos have told him that the CIA has ordered them not to attack Havana's three oil refineries "which supply the fuel for Dictator Castro's military machine" and that "during the Bay of Pigs fiasco, a freedom fighter plane, loaded with bombs, radioed that it was over the Esso refinery in Havana and asked permission to bomb it. But the CIA command post actually ordered the plane to ignore the refinery and look for gun emplacements to bomb."

He charges that "Big Oil" has a strong influence on State Department action and decisions and that oil industry lobbyists are "the smoothest, most skilled, most elite of all Washington pressure people...."

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: "WASHINGTON EXPOSE"

Sometimes oilmen choose an intermediary to distribute their largess. When Bobby Baker was operating in the back rooms of the Senate, he once called aside Senator Thomas McIntyre (of New Hampshire) and hinted meaningfully that he could get rid of a \$10,000 campaign deficit if he would simply vote for the oil depletion allowance. (McIntyre said... no thanks.)"

Anderson feels the action of three oil millionaires in contributing to the upkeep of Eisenhower's Gettysburg farm during the former President's tenure in the White House "certainly should be recorded as the most incredible scandal in White House history." On pages 214-215, he credits oilmen George Allen, B. G. Byars and W. Alton Jones with "pumping thousands of dollars into" the Gettysburg farm each year after Eisenhower had "entered into a fantastic secret agreement with" them "to take over" the farm.

He continues that "the oilmen... also helped establish Mamie's brother-in-law, Col. Gordon Moore, on a lush 550-acre estate in the picturesque horse country of northern Virginia" and that "in 1958, Moore was a middle-man in the purchase of the Charles Town, West Virginia, race track by a Texas group headed by (Clint) Murchison and (B. G.) Byars. Later, Moore found another purchaser, and the oilmen sold their track. Both sales brought Moore fat commissions."

Anderson states that the Eisenhower Administration issued 60 oil leases in Government reserves during its first 4-year term and that valuable tidelands were "also handed over to the oil interests" by Eisenhower.

CHAPTER 11 "The Crude Art of Intimidation" (Page 218 - 236)

In this chapter, Anderson warns of "government by investigation"--"The federal bureaucracy is literally crawling with investigators who, if they are to earn their salaries, must investigate someone... It has become an all too frequent practice, in conflicts between private citizens and federal agencies, for the government to try to settle disputes by investigating the disputants. The power of investigation... is often used... to intimidate, coerce, and strike back at persons who challenge the rulings or oppose the policies of the government."

Strangely, in this chapter, Anderson makes no direct mention of the FBI. He warns of the power of regulatory agencies; states that the Securities and Exchange Commission has almost doubled its payroll since

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: "WASHINGTON EXPOSE"

June 30, 1981; and devotes considerable space to the Internal Revenue Service.

Anderson writes that "some of the targets of investigation are Reds, racketeers, and others not wholly deserving of sympathy. And in theory, an innocent person has nothing to fear from investigators. But once the gumshoes have come around questioning a citizen's neighbors and associates, a cloud of suspicion is raised that may never be dispelled. His reputation may be ruined even though he is innocent of any wrongdoing."

He claims on page 222 that many attorneys who would like to see Jimmy Hoffa convicted feel that "the government has gone too far with its campaign" to put him behind bars. "His every move has been shadowed, his every transaction scrutinized, his every associate investigated. Even two Congressmen, who spoke up in behalf of Hoffa on the House floor, suddenly had their taxes audited. After indicting some of his business associates, the Justice Department offered to drop prosecution if they would testify against him."

Anderson quotes Internal Revenue Commissioner Sneldon Cohen as stating, "A lot of agencies like to use us. We try to discourage this, but these disputes often have tax overtones."

According to Anderson, "Increasingly, the government seems tempted to use its investigative powers to intimidate ~~its~~ critics" and "there has been developing in our federal uncle an alarming vindictive streak."

CHAPTER 12 "Government at the Keyhole" (P. 237 -)

This is an incomplete chapter. The remainder of it will be analyzed after the additional pages of Anderson's book (it is believed that there are approximately 250 more pages) are received from the Washington Field Office's source at Public Affairs Press. (The Washington Field Office has advised that there will be a delay of unknown duration in obtaining the final pages due to a reported breakdown of the printing presses at Public Affairs Press.)

In this chapter, Anderson continues to criticize Government investigative tactics. He asserts on page 243 that "If a government worker wants to hold his job, he has no choice but to consent 'voluntarily' to taking a lie detector test."

Concerning the Bobby Baker case, he states that "one of the principals... fought back with some enterprising blackmail. He hired a private detective who laid a silken trap for unwary Senators. He arranged with a lady of the night, who had a clandestine acquaintance on Capitol Hill, to wire her boudoir for sound. She obligingly lured into her web a few romantic Senators." (The persons allegedly involved are not identified.)

Anderson continues, "A confessed call girl, who goes by the name of Ruth Spitini, dictated a titillating account of her relations with high officials from the White House on down, including at least two Senators then investigating Baker. She later claimed the lurid, two-hour recording had been doctored by Richard Bast, a fast-talking private eye, who had tried to peddle it to newsmen, then offered it to Senator Hugh Scott.... Confronted by the FBI, she (the call girl) tried to brazen it out until agents asked whether Senator Carl Hayden (of Arizona) had been one of her customers. She blithely added him to her list, boasting of some unlikely high jinks with the Senate dean, then 86 years old."

(Bufile 62-109231-16 reflects that in November, 1963, [redacted] in Washington, tape recorded conversations between himself and [redacted] in which [redacted] discussed her alleged prostitution activities with high-ranking Government officials, Members of Congress and private citizens. We interviewed her in January, 1964, and she admitted that information on the tape recording with regard to alleged intimate relations with Lyndon Johnson and John F. and Robert Kennedy was a complete fabrication on her part. She did, however, claim intimacies with Senator Wayne Morse, Congressman William Ayres and various Army and civilian people. The Pearson-Anderson column published June 1, 1964, devoted several paragraphs to the [redacted] matter.)

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On page 245, Anderson claims that Senator Edward V. Long of Missouri recently asked the Federal Communications Commission to check various Senatorial offices for electronic listening devices and that such devices were found in the offices of two Senators.

He accuses "most government agencies" of trafficking in information "about the sexual habits, financial affairs, personal friendships, political and religious beliefs of their employees." He continues that the Defense Department has accumulated more than 14 million life histories in the course of its security investigations; that the Civil Service Commission

keeps another 8 million dossiers on people who have applied for federal jobs; and that "the FBI is constantly checking into the backgrounds of people for one purpose or another. It has on file an astounding 175 million sets of fingerprints, not to mention dossiers on tens of thousands of suspected communists, security risks and crooks. It is no secret that the FBI also keeps files on controversial figures suspected of nothing more incriminating than speaking their own mind. The FBI often conducts private investigations for top officials. President Johnson, for instance, was able to get an FBI report on the sexual indiscretions of a Senator."

Anderson laments that "the dirt that government gumshoes pick up on people is swept into dossiers which are freely exchanged between federal offices.... At least one blackmailer has been uncovered at the General Services Administration; information obtained from FBI dossiers was his chief stock in trade."

He claims that almost any agency can ask the Post Office Department for a mail check "to find out who's writing to whom" and that "Federal snoops have even been caught poking into people's garbage." Then he philosophizes, "The government's keyhole practices, the availability of space-age snooping devices and the glorification of the gumshoe has created a pressing need for clear and enforceable laws on how far federal agents should be permitted to carry their investigations and how much personal privacy should be surrendered for the sake of police efficiency."

On page 254, he quotes former SA William W. Turner as stating "I found that agents had installed wiretaps and electronic bugs on hoodlums and foraged through their refuse for clues." (This is a quote from an article by Turner which appeared in the November 8, 1965, issue of "The Nation" magazine.)

He further states on page 254, "Wiretapping already is a federal crime if the conversation overheard is divulged 'to any person.' The Attorney General has chosen to interpret 'any person' as anyone outside the Justice Department. On this flimsy pretext, he has authorized J. Edgar Hoover to use his own judgment in placing wiretaps 'in the national interest.' Needless to say, the eminent FBI chief has taken full advantage of this loose authority." (Here again Anderson shows his ignorance. The public record clearly attests to the fact that all FBI wiretaps are approved by the Attorney General in writing.)

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